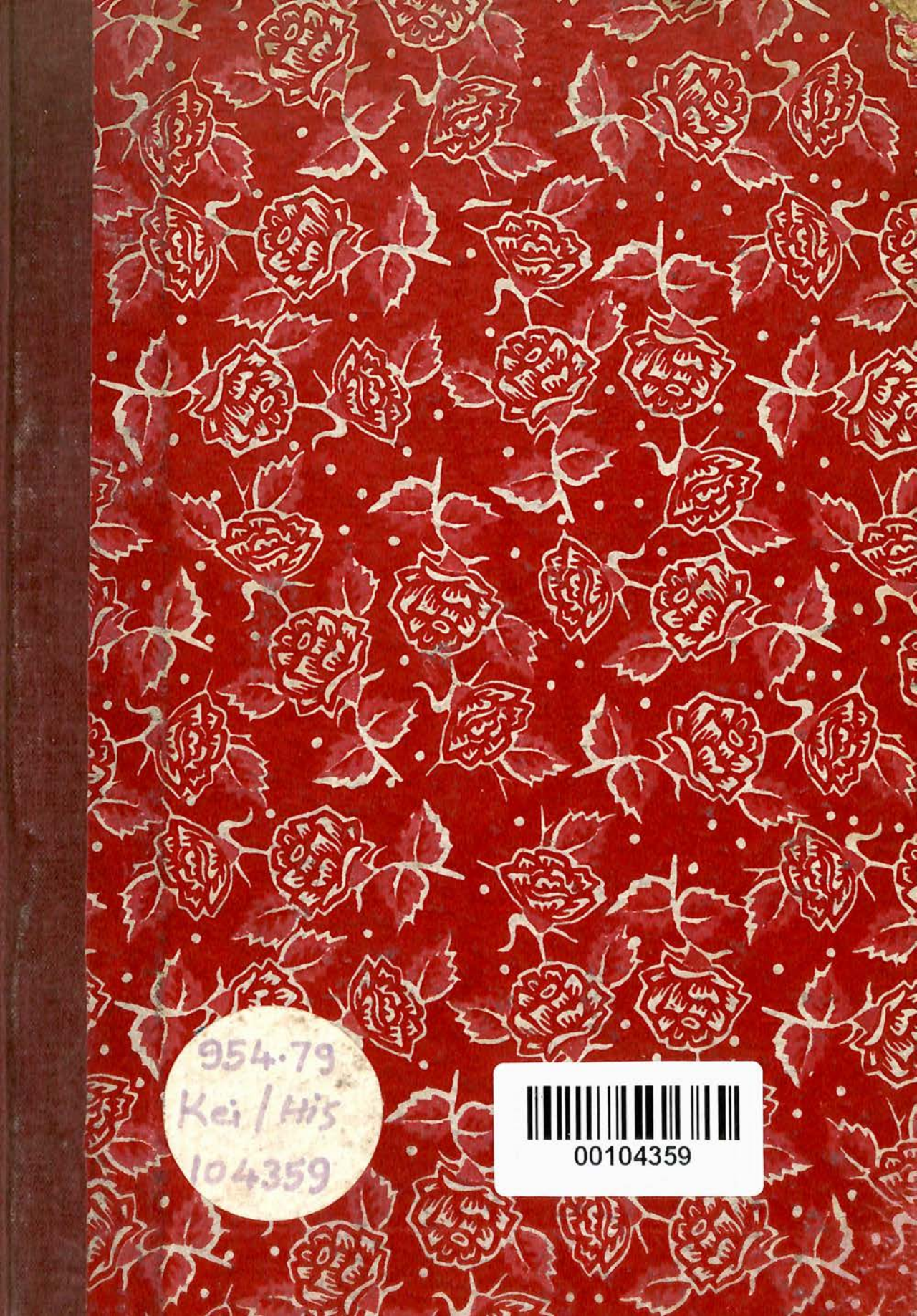
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DISTRICTS SUBORDINATE TO THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT AT PALLANPOOR

No.	Districts	Area: Square Miles	Area: Square Miles
1	Pallanpoor	1000	1250
2	Dhurmpoor	400	800
3	Morgo	1000	1000
4	Tekoora	1000	800
5	Dhumrah	2500	2500
6	Deesa	1000	900
7	Rio	800	800
8	Sooroo	1000	1000
9	Dhanera	1000	1000
10	Kankrej	1000	1000
11	Bhoorar	1000	1000
12	Amerpoor	1000	1000
13	Sooeet	1000	1000
	Total Sq. Miles	14400	14250

Marwar

Pallanpoor

Aboo

Sooroo

Deesa

Dhanera

Kankrej

Morgo

Tekoora

Rio

Dhumrah

Amerpoor

Sooeet

Bhoorar

Gt. Rann

Lt. Rann

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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. XXV.—New Series.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF, AND BRIEF NOTES RELATIVE TO, THE NATIVE STATES OF PAHLUNPOOR, RADHUNPOOR, WARYE, TERWARA, THURAD AND MORWARA, WAO, SOOEGAUM, DEODUR, SANTULPOOR AND CHARCHUT, BHABHUR, AND KANRUJ; COMPRISED WITHIN THE CHARGE OF THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF PAHLUNPOOR.

LIST OF THE DISTRICTS, TALOOKAS, PURGUNAS, AND VILLAGES SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT AT PAHLUNPOOR; THE NAMES OF THE CHIEFS, THEIR CAPITALS, REVENUES, &c.

Information relative to the Fortified Places in the Pahlunpoor Districts.

104359

MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY FOR THE PREVENTION OF SUTTEE, AND INFANTICIDE, IN THE PAHLUNPOOR DISTRICTS.

Compiled and Edited by R. Hughes Thomas, Assistant Secretary Political Department.

EE-2

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HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF

THE NATIVE STATES OF PAHLUNPOOR, RADHUNPOOR, WARYE, TERWARA, THURAD AND MORWARA; WAO, SOOEGAUM, DEODUR, SANTULPOOR AND CHARCHUT, BHABHUR AND KANKRUJ,

COMPRISED WITHIN THE CHARGE

OF THE

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF PAHLUNPOOR;

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED

COPIES OF THE ENGAGEMENTS BINDING ON THOSE STATES.

PREPARED BY

MAJOR J. R. KEILY,

20TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY,

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF PAHLUNPOOR.

Submitted to Government on the 1st May 1854.

NARRATIVE OF BRITISH RELATIONS

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES WITHIN THE SPHERE OF THE PAHLUNPOOR POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCY, TOGETHER WITH A HISTORY OF THE REIGNING FAMILIES, &c., AS THE SAME STOOD AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1853.

THE districts subordinate to the control of the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor are eleven in number, as noted in the margin. Four of these are under Mussulman Chiefs, five are enjoyed by Rajpoot Chieftains, and the remaining two by Koolee Thakurdas (originally of Rajpoot origin, but who have deteriorated in caste from intermarriages with Koolee women). The anarchy and confusion which prevailed in the Pahlunpoor territory, led to the formation of the present Agency in A. D. 1817. Captain Miles was then appointed Political Agent, and in 1819 the ten other States were placed under his control.

Mussulman.
1. Pahlunpoor.
2. Radhunpoor.
3. Warye.
4. Terwara.

Rajpoot.
5. Thurad and Morwara.
6. Wao.
7. Sooegaum.
8. Deodur.
9. Santulpoor and Charchut.

Koolee Thakurdas.
10. Bhabhur.
11. Kankruj.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARY.

The Pahlunpoor districts are situated on the north-west portion of Guzerat. They are bounded on the north by Marwar and Sirohee; east by part of Sirohee and Danta (a Talooka subordinate to the Mahee Kanta Agency); south by the Gaekwar districts of Puttun, and by Jhoonjoowara, subordinate to the Katteewar Agency; and west by the Runn, which divides Kutch from Guzerat. Its greatest length is about 100 miles, by the same in breadth, having an area of about 6,041 square miles, containing 934 villages, with a population amounting to about 3,21,645, of which 37,917 are Mussulman, and the remainder Hindoo.

GENERAL FEATURES.

In the neighbourhood of Pahlunpoor and to the eastward, the country is undulating and well wooded; to the north, and north-east where it borders

on Sirohee, it is extremely difficult, being covered with hills and ranges of hills, some of great height and size, from which are procured a great deal of timber for building purposes; towards Marwar, and west to the Runn and southward to Jhoonjoowara, and thence circling round to the eastward, the whole space contained within this area is one vast level plain, but slightly wooded. Towards the north and south, where it borders on Marwar and Jhoonjoowara, there is scarcely a tree to be seen, and along the whole western border nothing but a salt marsh meets the eye.

SOIL.

There are three sorts—sandy, black, and saline. The first produces generally only one crop per annum, but in the rich black soil three crops can be produced during that period. For the former light showers are sufficient, but heavy rain is required for the latter: the third, or saline soil, is useless. The wells vary in depth from 20 to 150 feet; towards the Runn, water is both scarce and brackish, and a scanty monsoon (independent of other considerations) is a cause of much anxiety to the inhabitants of this part of the country, as the wells, from the drying up of the springs, yield a very inadequate supply for the wants of the inhabitants, who are generally compelled to send away their cattle to more favourable situations.

PRODUCE.

During the monsoon, Bajree, Juwarree, Mug, Mutt, Arud, Chola, Theel, Goowar, Toer, Buntee, Koree, Jhallur, all different sorts of grain, and rice (but only in the Pahlunpoor districts) are produced. In the Radhunpoor and Warye districts a good deal of cotton is grown, and exported *viâ* Dhollera to Bombay.

Sugar-cane is also cultivated in the Pahlunpoor districts, but not to any great extent, and its cultivation depends on the heaviness of the monsoon.

In the hot weather, Wheat, Sursao (oil), Methee, Jeera, Ajmo, Mustard, and Gram are produced from irrigation.

The jungles north and north-east afford excellent grazing ground for cattle. Great quantities of grain, beyond the wants of the inhabitants, are produced, and are yearly imported into Marwar and Sirohee, for the use of those countries.

RIVERS.

The two principal rivers are the Bunnass and the Surruswutti, both take their rise in the hills north-east, and, running in a westerly direction, lose themselves in the Runn. On entering the Radhunpoor districts, owing to the large quantity of salt with which the soil is impregnated, the water, during the hot weather, is unfit for drinking or other purposes, and is only tolerable during the rains, when the heavy freshes from the hills overpower the saline matter.

There are various small streams in the Pahlunpoor districts, which add much to the fertility of the country through which they flow; but water is generally scarce, and within the last few years, from the drying up of the springs, or from other causes, water can only be procured at double the depth it used formerly to be obtained.

CLIMATE.

The year may be divided into four seasons—hot, rainy, hot, and cold: the first, March, April, May, and June; the second, July and August; the third, September, October, and part of November; the fourth, part of November, December, January, and February. The heat in the hot weather, even in the Pahlunpoor districts, is great; but towards Marwar and the Runn, including all the southern portion of it, it is intense, accompanied with violent hot winds; so much so, as to deter the natives of the country from travelling during the day-time, the thermometer rising from 90° to 120°. The rains are slight, and particularly so towards the Runn. The third season, September, October, and including November, is very unhealthy for both Europeans and Natives: fevers of a very bad type are very common. The fourth season is pleasant, and towards the Runn the cold is very great, agreeing well with the European constitution: the cold, however, does not last long, and there is scarcely a month during the year when the heat is not occasionally oppressive.

ROADS.

Beyond the usual village roads, there is not a single made road in the country. Merchants from Hindoostan coming *viâ* Pallee to Dhollera, generally pass through Pahlunpoor; those proceeding to Kutch, &c., through Thurad or Wao. The roads in the Pahlunpoor districts are very heavy and sandy, and carts heavily laden require six and eight bullocks to drag them on. In the Thurad districts the ground is harder, and the roads in consequence better. Owing to the heavy sandy soil, and absence of proper materials to form a road, none of the Chiefs under this Superintendency could bear the expense of making one through their districts. Merchandize is generally carried on carts or camels, which latter feel no inconvenience from the sand.

REVENUE AND TRIBUTE.

The gross amount of the revenue of the States composing this Superintendency is about Rs. 6,40,900 per annum. The Pahlunpoor and Kankruj are tributary to His Highness the Gaekwar, and the former pays Babasaee Rs. 50,000, equal to Company's Rs. 45,512-8-0, the latter Babasaee Rs. 6,006-10-0, equal to Company's Rs. 5,592-15-4; the other districts are entirely independent, and pay no tribute.

NATIVE FORCE.

The two principal States, Pahlunpoor and Radhunpoor, keep up a small force of horse and foot, which are generally scattered about in the villages for their protection, a few being retained by the Chief to attend as personal escorts. At a slight expense, however, every Chief could collect a body of Koolees, &c., variously armed with swords and arrows and matchlocks. All the Puttawuts and Bhayad of the Chiefs are bound, by the terms on which they hold their Jageers, to perform military service when called on, receiving from the Chief a daily subsistence for their followers. 2,000 horse and 20,000 footmen, with 174 guns, might be collected.

Pahlunpoor.
99 Horse.
476 Foot.
Radhunpoor.
235 Horse.
320 Foot.
Remaining States.
80 Horse.
85 Foot.

POLICE.

There is no police in the country; but in every village there is a certain class of men who enjoy free a portion of land on condition of their performing the duties of Puggee or village watchmen. In accordance with the ancient customs of the country, every village must be answerable for excesses committed within its limits. If the footmarks of robbers can be traced out and made over to another village, the responsibility is shifted over to that village, and so on, until the trail stops, when the last village becomes responsible for the robbery. It occasionally occurs that a village may be unjustly called on to afford restitution in consequence of being unable to carry on the tracks; but in such cases the villagers seldom fail in the end to discover the real perpetrators, who are then made to reimburse the village, and to suffer such other punishment as may be awarded. The rigid enforcement of this system, both in these and other districts in Guzerat under Political control, has tended greatly to tranquillize the country and put down robberies, to which the Koolees have been addicted from the earliest times.

NATURE OF POLICY ADOPTED.

With the exception of the State of Radhunpoor, over which the Political Superintendent exercises only a general supervision, except in international disputes when his interference is necessary, Mehtas, paid by the Chiefs, and acting under the orders of the Political Superintendent, are stationed in the Talookas noted in the margin, to whom the Chiefs apply on all occasions of differences with neighbouring Chiefs. Thanas of Gaekwar Horse are placed under the different Mehtas to assist them in carrying on their duties. It is the especial duty of the Mehtas to notice all crimes and misdemeanors, to seize and forward all the

Thurad.
Morwara.
Deodur.
Santulpoor.
Warye.
Kankruj.

offenders to the Hoozoor, and to see that all orders that may be issued from the Hoozoor are properly carried out. It has always been the policy of this Government to uphold the legitimate authority of the Chiefs, and thereby induce them to take an interest in their Estates; but in most cases, rather than exercise their own authority and incur enmity, they prefer applying to the Hoozoor for redress even against their own subjects. The consequence is, that a great amount of work devolves on the Political Superintendent, who is constantly called on to interfere in disputes which might easily have been settled by the Chiefs themselves.

All offences are tried before the Political Superintendent, who has authority delegated to him from Government to punish to the extent of seven years' imprisonment with hard labour: offences requiring severer punishment are brought before the High Court of Criminal Justice, over which the Political Superintendent presides, assisted by four Chiefs (Native assessors); the proceedings of this court are submitted for sanction to the Bombay Government.

There is a jail at Pahlunpoor, in which prisoners guilty of minor offences are confined. Every punishment must be awarded by the Political Superintendent. No Mehta in charge of a district can inflict punishment of any sort; every case must be referred to the Political Superintendent for his decision.

MILITARY FORCE.

To assist the Political Superintendent in carrying on his duties in the various districts under his control, 800 of the Gaekwar Horse stationed at Deesa (but outside the camp limits) are placed under his orders. They furnish the different outposts in the country; take charge of prisoners; and are also employed keeping open the communication between the Hoozoor and the different Talookas. As a military body they are very indifferent, but in the performance of their civil duties they are of great use to the Political Superintendent.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into by His Highness the Gaekwar and the British Government, in A.D. 1817, the former is bound to keep up 3,000 horse to co-operate with the British troops if required, to be armed and disciplined after the Gaekwar fashion. This force is divided into three Quotas, viz. the Paga, Silledar, and Seebundy Quotas. Many of the Pagas belong to his Highness, and all to influential Sirdars belonging to his Court. In general the horses are the property of the Pagadar, the men riding them being termed "Bargeers"; but Silledars, men riding their own horses, are now admitted, and of late years the owner of the Pagas, rather than incur the expense of replacing worn-out horses, entertain Silledars at a lower rate of pay, a system most destructive to the efficiency of the Horse. The Silledar Quota is composed of the descendants of the old Muratha Horse,

who assisted the Gaekwar family in subverting the Mahomedan Government in Guzerat. Many of these Silledars are in possession of honorary distinctions for former services; their horses and equipments are generally good; they are proud of their independent position, and, in consequence, are more insubordinate than the other Quotas.

The Seebundy Pagas are composed generally of Sindees or Mussulmans. They are by far the most efficient, and are more obedient to orders than the two other Quotas. Their pay is very small, not exceeding Rs. 17 per mensem; their horses, in consequence, are small and mean-looking, but the men are well armed and soldier-like in appearance.

The Paga Quotas are well paid, partly in money, partly by assignments of villages; and if the Pagadars took any pride in their respective Pagas, they possess sufficient means to make them very efficient: but of late years, a feeling has sprung up amongst them to curtail the expenditure as much as possible, without any regard to the efficiency of their Pagas, and as any interference on our part with this body is looked on with great jealousy by the Baroda Durbar, the representations of the Political Superintendent in charge of these Contingents are but little regarded. The pay is much in arrears, as although it is regularly received from the Gaekwar Government, it is otherwise disposed of by the owners of the Pagas, &c.

The pay of a Bargeer varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 15 per mensem. The Silledar Quota's pay varies from Rs. 17 to Rs. 70 per mensem; but the Pagadars and others, who entertain Silledars to replace old worn-out horses, obtain them at a much lower rate.

The arms of the Contingent are spears, matchlocks, sword, and shield; they have no uniform, and each dresses according to his own fashion.

The Contingent is without any discipline. A Paga of 100 horse has not more than a Sur Noubut Commander, two Standard-bearers, two Noubuts, a Karcoon, and Hole Suwar; these never leave the head quarters, and in consequence, when a detachment is ordered out, one of the horsemen is selected to command, and every thing depends upon the influence he may possess over the minds of the horsemen placed in his charge.

The conduct of the Contingent towards the inhabitants of the country in which they are employed is always good, and but few complaints are brought against them. Of the 800 men of which this portion of the Contingent is composed, 475 are permanently absent on outpost duty.

PAHLUNPOOR.

A HISTORY OF THE LEADING EVENTS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN THE PAHLUNPOOR STATE, NORTHERN GUZERAT, SINCE THE PERIOD OF ITS FIRST CONNEXION WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT; THE POLICY PURSUED TOWARDS IT, AND THE RESULT, SHOWN; TOGETHER WITH A FULL ACCOUNT OF SUBSISTING TREATIES.

The first British connexion with this State, a tributary of His Highness the Gaekwar, took place in the year 1813. For some years previously, the chief power had been in the hands of a faction of Sindee Jumadars, who, in A. D. 1812, murdered the then reigning Dewan, Feeroz Khan, when out hunting, under suspicion that he was about to restrict their authority. Having committed this act, they offered the Dewanship to his only son, Futteh Khan, the present Chief,* then thirteen years of age. By the advice of his mother, a woman of strong mind, who well knew her son would be but a mere tool in the hands of the faction, he refused the offer, and, through his late father's Karbarees, petitioned the Gaekwar and the British Government for assistance and protection from his father's murderers. In the mean time the Jumadars, having seized and placed him in strict confinement, invited his uncle, Shumshere Khan, then Chief of the districts of Deesa and Danera, to Pahlunpoor, to undertake the management of affairs. (This Chief, who had been superseded in the Dewanship by Feeroz Khan eighteen years before, as stated in the "History of the reigning family," although he had since constantly waged a petty war with Pahlunpoor and sometimes with success too, still had no hand in the death of the Dewan.) He accepted the offer; in the mean time interference in favour of the rightful heir being considered necessary by the joint Governments, Captain Carnac, then Resident at Baroda, proceeded to Pahlunpoor with the British and Gaekwar forces under the command of General Holmes. On the road, information was received that the Jumadars intended to carry off Futteh Khan on the approach of the force to Pahlunpoor, in order that his presence might give a sanction in the country to any lawless measures it might suit their interest to pursue. In this violence Shumshere Khan was afterwards fully exonerated by the Jumadars. On receipt of the information, and in hopes of preventing the act, the force marched at once to Pahlunpoor, which was threatened with assault unless Futteh Khan was immediately given up: he was soon sent into the British camp, and

* Futteh Khan, Dewan of Pahlunpoor, died on the 11th July 1854, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Zorawur Khan.

Shumshere Khan also shortly afterwards surrendered himself. The Jumadars were likewise informed by Captain Carnac that if they submitted themselves, their personal safety would be cared for, and anything they had to urge in defence of their late proceedings attended to; but, fearing the displeasure of the British Government, they fled to the hills with a few followers. From the great strength of the country and the smallness of the detachment, it was not considered advisable to follow them; the town was then given up without opposition.

In consequence of Futteh Khan's tender age and inexperience, it became necessary to ascertain if any members of his family were fit to superintend the affairs of the State during his minority: after strict examination none were found capable, all being either deficient in education, wanting in intellect, or in habits of business. Under these circumstances, the choice of a guardian became one of some intricacy, as the interposition of the Gaekwar authority was a measure desirable to be avoided until the last extremity, as being opposed to those principles of justice and moderation to the tributary powers which had been so wisely circulated and guaranteed by the British Government. After some consideration, it was considered the most natural and congenial to the feelings of those concerned, to consolidate the interests of Futteh Khan and Shumshere Khan, whose consanguinity authorised the act: another powerful motive to incite this association of interest was shown in a review of the history of this State during many generations, exhibiting an uninterrupted scene of anarchy and confusion, terminating in the establishment of the power of the mercenaries in its employ, and consequent aggravation of its intestine troubles.

The management of affairs was then offered to Shumshere Khan during the minority of the young Chief. He at first refused, and urged his own pretensions to the Gadee. The claim was fully inquired into by Captain Carnac, and found untenable; more particularly as the Gaekwar Government had placed Feeroz Khan on the Gadee and recognised him as the Chief, it followed that his only son would be equally supported: in this decision Shumshere Khan afterwards acquiesced. After much discussion, it was fully agreed on by all parties that Shumshere Khan should be appointed, and, having no issue of his own, he agreed to adopt Futteh Khan as his son, and make him heir to all his possessions, including the districts of Deesa and Danera, with the exception of a small provision for a son, should one hereafter be born to him. This desirable arrangement having been finally concluded on the 22nd December 1813, the ceremony of investing Futteh Khan with the sovereignty of Pahlunpoor, and his adoption by Shumshere Khan, took place in presence of Captain Carnac, several gentlemen, and the principal people of the place, the arrangement appearing to give very general satisfaction. To make the tie more binding, it was afterwards agreed

on between the parties that Shumshere Khan should give his daughter in marriage to Futteh Khan.

From this date until 1816, although there were constant dissensions in the State, it does not appear that they were considered of sufficient moment to require the interference of the British Government, until the latter end of that year, when Futteh Khan complained to the Resident at Baroda of his uncle's conduct in alienating the revenues of the State, and other mismanagement. Lieutenant Robertson was deputed to Pahlunpoor to inquire into the grievances complained of. Both parties having been summoned to Sidhpoor (eighteen miles from Pahlunpoor), a lengthened inquiry was made by that officer into the different charges, when it was fully proved that Shumshere Khan had in several instances departed from his agreement guaranteed by the British Government, and that, since he had had the management of affairs, the debts of the State had greatly increased; that the annual tribute of Rs. 50,000 to the Gaekwar Government had remained unpaid since 1813; and that he had within the last three years, without the signature or permission of Futteh Khan, given away nearly 100 villages to Wujjehdars, distant relations of his own, and to others, in order to attach them to his person, thereby alienating from the State nearly Rs. 50,000 or upwards of one-fifth of the yearly revenue. It was also reported to the Agent, on good authority, that Shumshere Khan had threatened to take the life of the young Chief, should he be deprived of the management of affairs. Lieutenant Robertson having received his instructions from the Resident, then addressed a letter to Shumshere Khan, in the name of the British Government, informing him that in consequence of his having failed in administering the affairs of the State according to his agreement, as shown in the foregoing inquiry, it was deemed essential, in order to secure the rights and interests of Futteh Khan, to deprive him of all authority in the State: he was also told by that officer that any resistance to this measure would deprive him of all claim to consideration and the chance of retaining his authority over Deesa. On receiving this letter, Shumshere Khan, as a last resource, opened a private communication with Futteh Khan, trying to persuade him that the British Government, in interfering between them, merely wished to benefit itself at their expense, and that Futteh Khan would thereby become a mere pensioner on that Government: he recommended a return of friendship between them, and promised at once to marry his daughter to him, a measure before agreed on, but which had been delayed by the dissensions between them. These insinuations and solicitations seem to have had their due weight with Futteh Khan, who secretly left the Agent's camp with Shumshere Khan, and proceeded with him and all his followers to Pahlunpoor. On this, Lieutenant Robertson returned to Baroda, and a field force, under Colonel Elrington, was

again detached to Pahlunpoor, to enforce a settlement of its affairs; Captain Miles being appointed to accompany it and conduct the negotiations. On the 10th October 1817, the force having arrived in the neighbourhood of Pahlunpoor, was attacked by the Pahlunpoor troops under Shumshere Khan, who after a slight skirmish retreated inside the walls: the town was then assaulted and carried; Shumshere Khan and all his followers retreating toward the hills north, taking Futteh Khan with them.

Detachments from the field force having followed the fugitives, Shumshere Khan took shelter in the foreign territory of Nemuj, and Futteh Khan shortly afterwards came in to Captain Miles and submitted himself to the British Government, who, taking into consideration his youth and inexperience, and being well aware he had acted by the advice of others and not of his own free will, again received him into favour; but his late conduct had fully shown his inability to manage his own affairs, nor were any of his family or relations more capable. Of this he himself became fully aware, for, a few days afterwards, he addressed a letter through Captain Miles to the Gaekwar Government, requesting His Highness the Gaekwar would use his interest with the British Government to allow him an English gentleman to control his affairs, and also that the Gaekwar Government would depute a respectable Native as Vukeel, to assist him in his revenue accounts and make arrangements for the payment of the yearly tribute of Rs. 50,000 to that State. Both requests were consented to by the joint Governments, without permission of the superior authority; and, after some negotiation, the villages alienated from the State by Shumshere Khan having been resumed, the Articles of Agreement which are annexed, and which supersede all former treaties, were sealed and delivered by Futteh Khan to Captain Miles, and were afterwards fully approved and confirmed by the British and Gaekwar Governments (with the exception of Article II., the horsemen to be entertained being reduced from 250 to 150, the State not being considered equal to bearing the greater expense). Captain Miles was shortly afterwards confirmed in his appointment as Political Agent, to superintend its affairs.

In the following year (1819), Shumshere Khan having given himself up, nine villages, whose net revenue amounted to Rs. 25,000 per annum, were appropriated for his support, to revert to the State at his death, which happened in 1834,* when fresh provision was made for his widows and servants, to the amount of Rs. 6,000 yearly and the revenue of four villages: his daughter was married to Futteh Khan shortly after his submission. Since this date nothing has occurred in this State worthy of remark.

By the arrangement which has existed with this State since 1817, and which continues in force to this day, the British Government exercises a minute control over its finances. The different charges, Chief's expenditure, &c.

being fixed, and no extra disbursements of any heavy amount being admitted without its special sanction; the revenue being assigned to the State Banker under engagements secured by the Honorable Company's guarantee; the Government Agent having to furnish yearly accounts of the revenue, and being, as far as is in his power, answerable for its proper collection and appropriation, a greater degree of interference with its internal affairs is exercised than in other Native States not so circumstanced.

The interference of the British Government has been of the greatest advantage to this petty State. From the day a British Agent was placed in charge of its affairs, it has continued to prosper. Instead of being in a miserable state of anarchy and confusion, and its destinies guided by a band of foreign mercenaries, and loaded with an overwhelming debt (the condition it was first found in by us), it is now in a flourishing state, and has ever since enjoyed perfect tranquillity both from foreign aggressions and internal dissensions. It is now released from all debt, and has a floating balance of surplus revenue, amounting to Rs. 50,000, in the State Banker's hands, as a deposit for any emergency or deficiency of revenue from drought or other calamity.

The appointment of the Gaekwar Vukeel previously alluded to, was abolished by Government in 1848; with this exception the treaty holds good to this day.

The relations of this State with its neighbour Sirohee, have long been on a very unsatisfactory footing, in consequence of certain territorial possessions having been acquired by the former Dewans of Pahlunpoor from the border Thakoors of Sirohee, who, unable to protect themselves from the inroads of the Bheels and other tribes, and contrasting the weakness and inability of their own superior to afford them protection with the power and ability of Pahlunpoor, transferred their allegiance from Sirohee, and wrote over their Estates in shares to the Dewan of Pahlunpoor.

In this condition we found them when in A. D. 1817-18 we extended our protection to both States. The Rao of Sirohee then perceiving his losses, applied to the British Government for its aid to recover rights which his own apathy and feebleness had forfeited; and it was decided that no interference should be exercised antecedent to the period of our rule, but that all possessions subsequently acquired by Pahlunpoor should be returned to Sirohee.

To effect the complete adjustment of all these territorial claims, after much previous correspondence and inquiry, Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, and Captain Spiers, Political Superintendent of Sirohee, met on the frontier, and on the 10th July 1824 reported to Government the arrangements which they recommended, requesting, to avoid all future differences, they might, if sanctioned, be pronounced final; and on the 24th September 1824 they were declared final by the Supreme Government.

Unfortunately, however, in making over the various Talookas either to Sirohee or Pahlunpoor, the villages composing the Talookas were not enumerated, but merely the number of the villages; and in some cases not even this precaution was taken. Owing to this omission, Sirohee has for the last twenty-eight years disputed the decision, and by constantly denying the right of Pahlunpoor to enjoy certain villages as belonging to the Talookas so made over in 1824, has prevented that State from deriving the full advantages expected from the settlement effected by both gentlemen.

In the year 1850, Major Malcolm, then Political Agent of Jodhpoor, and Lieutenant Bechur, of the Bengal Engineers, were appointed Commissioners to decide the right of Pahlunpoor to certain villages claimed under the settlement alluded to in the preceding paragraph. After a patient investigation, the three villages as per margin were confirmed to Pahlunpoor, and directed to be made over to that State; the decision was contested by Sirohee, but Colonel Low, then the Governor General's Agent, rejected the claim, and confirmed the proceedings of the Commissioners. The Thakoors of Padur and Bhuttana, who claimed possession of these villages, outlawed themselves in 1851, and the former committed several atrocities against the unoffending subjects of the Pahlunpoor State, for the purpose of compelling the Dewan of Pahlunpoor to give up the villages. They were subsequently called in and re-settled in their villages, a fine of Rs. 3,000 having been levied against the Rao of Sirohee by order of Colonel Low, as compensation to Pahlunpoor for the injuries her subjects had sustained at the hands of Sirohee.

Amodra Warree.
Santaroo.
Wagdura.

The constant disputes between the two States rendered it desirable that a well-defined boundary should be laid down, and at the recommendation of Colonel Low in 1851, two Commissioners, one from Bengal and the other from Bombay, were appointed to define the boundary: this was completed last year.

Intermingled as the two States are, with the causes which exist for enmity between the Chiefs, and particularly on the part of the Rao of Sirohee, in consequence of the loss of so much territory to Pahlunpoor, which, from the late decisions, he can now never hope to recover, a long time must elapse ere a better feeling can be expected to prevail on the frontier; indeed, at the present moment, the Thakoor of Bhuttana, with a number of his brethren, all belonging to Sirohee, are under surveillance at Sirohee, having last year (1853) outlawed themselves against Pahlunpoor, for loss sustained, it is said, at the hands of the Commissioners in the settlement of the boundary. The Chief of Bhuttana surrendered himself last year (in October), but a few are still in outlawry, and are supposed to be concerned in the excesses which are of common occurrence on the frontier.

HISTORY, &c. OF THE REIGNING FAMILY OF PAHLUNPOOR.

The Pahlunpoor family is of Affghan origin, belonging to the Lohanee tribe, and, it is said, occupied Behar in the reign of Humayoon, Emperor of Delhi. They subsequently took service with the Kings of Delhi; and from Acbar Shah in A. D. 1597, Guznee Khan, the Chief, obtained the title of Dewan, for having successfully repulsed an invasion of the Affghan tribes: for his services on this occasion, he was also rewarded with the government of Lahore. In A. D. 1682 Futteh Khan Dewan received the province of Jhalore, Sachore, Pahlunpoor, and Deesa from the Emperor Aurungzebe. Futteh Khan died in A. D. 1638, leaving an only son, Peer Khan, who was supplanted in his rights by his uncle Kummal Khan, who, subsequently, being unable to withstand the increasing power of the Rathores of Marwar, was compelled, in A. D. 1698, to quit the country and retire with his family and dependants to Pahlunpoor, where the family has remained ever since.

The Pahlunpoor districts were at that time composed of the Talookas of Pahlunpoor and Deesa. Kummal Khan died in A. D. 1705, on which Peer Khan applied to Delhi for assistance in obtaining his rights, of which he had been deprived by his uncle Feeroz Khan. The son of Kummal Khan also exerted his influence at the Court of Delhi, and, through bribes, obtained a Sunnud in his name; and Peer Khan, seeing the inutility of further opposition, accepted a grant of ten or twelve villages and withdrew from the contest.

Feeroz Khan thereon succeeded his father in A. D. 1705, and obtained possession of the Dantawara Purguna belonging to Sirohee. Feeroz Khan died in A. D. 1719, leaving five sons. His eldest son, Kurrum Khan, ascended the Gadee, and afterwards accompanied Abhaee Sing to Ahmedabad, and assisted him in gaining possession of the city and in expelling Sirboolund Khan.

Kurrum Khan's son, Peer Khan, succeeded his father in A. D. 1732, and, dying childless in A. D. 1743, was succeeded by his uncle Bahadoor Khan. During his reign he built the walls round the town of Pahlunpoor, and obtained possession of the "Puttas" of Danera, Mullana, Soor, Bakree, Dabella, Serotra, and Roha from Sirohee, and the Sumber Putta of twenty-one villages from the Sumber Mussulmans.

Bahadoor Khan was succeeded by his son Selim Khan in A. D. 1781, who, dying three years afterwards, his son Shere Khan assumed the reigns of government. In A. D. 1791 Shere Khan died, having been poisoned, it is supposed by his own sister, who was anxious to ensure the Gadee to her own son, Moobaruck Khan, and in consequence of her intrigues Moobaruck Khan was placed on the Gadee; but the Chiefs being dissatisfied, gave countenance to

Shumshere Khan, a grandson of one of the brothers of Bahadoor Khan Dewan, and expelled Moobaruck Khan. During the disturbances which ensued, Feeroz Khan, the grandson of Peer Khan, who had withdrawn from the contest in A. D. 1705, came forward and claimed the Gadee, and having been supported, Shumshere Khan fled to Deesa, and Feeroz Khan was installed in A. D. 1794 by the unanimous voice of the people. In A. D. 1812 he was murdered by the Sindee Jumadars in his service, when Shumshere Khan again assumed the reigns of government, with the consent of the Jumadars, in supersession of the rights of Futteh Khan the son of Feeroz Khan. Futteh Khan applied for the assistance of the British Government. A force was accordingly despatched under General Holmes, which threatened Pahlunpoor with an assault if Futteh Khan was not immediately given up; this threat produced the surrender of Futteh Khan, who was invested with the sovereignty of Pahlunpoor in December 1813, his uncle, Shumshere Khan, being appointed to manage the affairs of the State.

Futteh Khan,* Dewan of Pahlunpoor, is fifty-six years of age, of very good manners and mildness of disposition. He has four sons, two by his wife the daughter of Shumshere Khan, named Zorawur Khan and Ahmud Khan, and two by another wife, named Oosman Khan and Secunder Khan. The first, Zorawur Khan, heir to the throne, is thirty-two years of age, of a quiet, mild disposition and good manners; the other three sons are intelligent, particularly Oosman Khan. No peculiarity exists in respect to the order of succession.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES OF THE PAHLUNPOOR STATE, WITH AN OUTLINE SKETCH OF THE SAME, AND THE OTHER DISTRICTS SUBORDINATE TO THIS SUPERINTENDENCY; A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE CLIMATE, AND GENERAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY; PRODUCTIONS OF THE STATE; AS ALSO THE RIVERS AND ROADS WHICH PASS THROUGH IT, &c.

Extent.—The territory depending on Pahlunpoor comprises the divisions of Dhandar, Deesa, and Danera, and extends north and south from the foot of Mount Aboo to the Gaekwar districts about forty-five miles, and east and westward from Berumpoor to Thurad about sixty miles; it possesses an area of 2,384 square miles, and contains 398 villages.

Boundary.—It is bounded on the north by Marwar and Sirohee; south by the Gaekwar districts of Puttun, Kheraloo, and the Kankruj; east by Sirohee and Danta under the Mahee Kanta Agency; west by Thurad and Deodur.

* Since this paper was written Futteh Khan has died, and was succeeded, on the 11th July 1854, by his eldest son, Zorawur Khan, who is now (1856) in the thirty-third year of his age.

General Features.—In the neighbourhood of Pahlunpoor itself the country is undulating, or rather a succession of sandy hillocks; to the north, where it abuts on Sirohee and Danta, extremely mountainous; and westward towards Thurad and Kankruj it is a level plain, more or less covered with low jungle. A range of high mountains commences about twelve miles from the town of Pahlunpoor, and runs nearly north until it unites with Mount Aboo, and partly divides Sirohee from Pahlunpoor.

Soil.—To the north and west light and sandy, generally producing only one crop yearly; to the south and east towards the hills it is rich black, allowing of three crops being produced during the same period. For the former soil light showers are sufficient, but heavy rain is required for the latter. The wells are generally about forty feet deep, but, owing to drought or other causes, of late years the springs have greatly dried up, and water is now only procured at nearly double that depth.

Produce.—Only the usual common grains of the country, such as wheat, rice, Bajree, &c. A good deal of sugar-cane is cultivated in the black soil under the hills, but with only moderate profit to the cultivators; no attempt having as yet been made to manufacture sugar from it, it is either made into Goor or sold in the stick at a very cheap rate. A little cotton is grown on the borders of the fields near villages. In the jungles north and east there are good grazing lands, and in the hills on the border much timber for building purposes is procurable.

Climate.—The year may be divided into four seasons, namely hot, rainy, hot, and cold: the first, March, April, May, and June; the second, July and August; the third, September and October and part of November; the fourth, November, December, January, and February. During the first season the hot winds blow with great violence, accompanied by sand-storms; the heat is very great during the months of March, April, May, and June, the thermometer often ranging from 90° to 120°: during the second season the rains are seldom heavy: the third season is considered the most unhealthy for both Europeans and Natives: the fourth is pleasant. With the exception of the months of September and October, the climate may be considered good, although the heat at times is excessive.

Rivers.—The rivers that water the Pahlunpoor territory are the Bunnass, Surruswutti, and Numradakee, and some small streams; they all take their rise from the mountains north-east, and fall into or disappear near the Runn. The principal river is the Bunnass, on the banks of which is the Deesa Cantonment; it only fills after very heavy rain, and is perfectly dry during the other seasons.

Roads.—There are no made roads in these districts; and from the extreme sandy nature of the soil, particularly in the southern parts, as well as from the

want of proper materials, which could only be procured from a distance, the expense of constructing one would be more than the Dewan could afford. The road from Pallee, &c. passes through the Pahlunpoor districts, and thence through the Gaekwar States (which intervene between the Pahlunpoor and Company's districts) to the Dhollera Bunder in Katteewar, returning with English goods by the same road. Carts are generally employed in bringing in the merchandize to Sirohee, where they are exchanged for camels. The road from Pahlunpoor, until it touches on Katteewar, a distance of about 110 miles, runs through deep heavy sand; of this, about fifteen miles belong to Pahlunpoor, and the remainder of the distance is shared between the Gaekwar and Company's States.

The Pahlunpoor towns and villages are all situated on a level plain, with roads communicating one with the other, and with the various districts situated on its borders. During the rainy season, owing to the freshes in the rivers and smaller streams, communication is for a short time, until the freshes subside, difficult; but in other seasons there are no difficulties whatever, the country being perfectly accessible.

The Principal Towns are Pahlunpoor and Deesa.—The former of these towns, which is the seat of Government, contains about 5,591 houses, with a population amounting to about 17,539 souls. The town is surrounded with a good strong brick wall, about twenty feet high, having circular towers at the various angles; it has seven gateways, flanked with bastions, and all protected by the usual outworks; the walls are loop-holed, and a few cannon are placed on the principal towers; a dry ditch, now partly filled up, encircles the town. It is a place of no strength, and could be easily taken by escalade; the walls also are not sufficiently thick to withstand even light artillery.

Deesa contains about 1,000 houses, with a population amounting to 4,000 souls. Like Pahlunpoor, it is surrounded with a wall and towers, but in very bad repair, and in many places the wall has fallen down, and in consequence it is incapable of defence. Its position on the banks of the Bunnass, surrounded with deep ravines, makes it difficult of access; and in former times it has successfully resisted the attacks of the Gaekwar and Radhunpoor forces.

There are no other fortified places within these districts, although some of the border villages situated amongst ravines, or at the foot of hills, are somewhat difficult of approach; the rest of the villages are all situated in the plain, their only defence being a hedge of thorns.

Population.—The population consists of about 1,78,051 souls; of this number about one-seventh are Mussulmans, the remainder are Hindoos.

Language.—The language in general use is the Guzerathee, even amongst the Mussulmans. On the borders of Marwar and Sirohee, it alters and approximates to the Marwaree.

THE REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PAHLUNPOOR ESTATE; ITS ENGAGEMENTS WITH NEIGHBOURING STATES, &c.

The revenues of the State, including land tax and customs, average nearly Rs. 3,00,000 per annum. The disbursements, including the Civil, Military, and Agency charges, allowances to the relations of the present Chief, including tribute to the Gaekwar, Rs. 50,000, and the private expenses of the Dewan and his household amount to very nearly the same sum. Whatever balance may remain at the termination of the year, is paid over to the Dewan; but for the last two years the expenses have exceeded the receipts by Rs. 23,000. The State, however, with this exception, is free from debt, and there is a floating balance in the hands of the Banker, of Rs. 50,000.

The Pahlunpoor State pays no tribute of any kind to the British Government, merely the expenses of the Agent, which is Rs. 500 per mensem; but it pays Babasaee Rs. 50,000, or Company's Rs. 45,512-8-0 yearly tribute to His Highness the Gaekwar.

There was formerly an engagement with the neighbouring petty Rajpoot district of Danta joining the eastern boundary of Pahlunpoor. In 1819, that State being much over-run by the Koolees and Bheels of the neighbouring districts north and east of it, its Chief, Juggut Sing, sought the assistance of Pahlunpoor; it was granted on an agreement between the two States that, for the support to be afforded, Pahlunpoor should receive seven annas in the rupee of all revenue; but the agreement not having been acted up to, Government, in 1848, cancelled the agreement for a yearly money payment of Rs. 500, which is paid by the Danta Chief to Pahlunpoor.

CONTINGENT CORPS; THEIR OBJECT, FORMATION, AND CONSTITUTION; WHEN RAISED; FROM WHAT SOURCE PAID; THE LIMITS WITHIN WHICH THEY ARE BOUND TO SERVE.

The only troops subsidized by this State are 150 horse and 100 foot; their object is to defend it from aggressions of neighbouring States and preserve it in peace and order: they consist generally of foreigners, and are commanded by different Jumadars, who receive Rs. 30 for each horseman and Rs. 10 for each footman, all expenses of arms and horses being included in those amounts. They were first raised in A. D. 1817 for reasons shown in the second and third Articles of the Agreement, and are paid by this State; they are bound to serve wherever they are ordered: when on service they have always acted well. The footmen generally remain stationed in the Town of Pahlunpoor for the protection of its different gates with part of the horsemen, the rest being posted in detachments on the frontiers most open to the incursions of plunderers.

Formerly an officer was appointed to command them, receiving Rs. 600 per mensem, but they are now under the charge of the Political Superintendent.

THE STRENGTH, ORGANIZATION, AND CHARACTER OF THE NATIVE FORCE NOT UNDER BRITISH CONTROL; THE SYSTEM OF POLICE, WITH REFERENCE TO THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE AND SECURITY OF PROPERTY ON THE BORDERS OF THE NEIGHBOURING STATES.

The Native force at present consists of 99 horsemen and 476 footmen; they are stationed on the frontier and in different villages, to protect the districts from incursions of the Koolees and Bheels of the neighbouring States, and to afford protection generally.

Besides this force, the Dewan, by paying for their daily food, opium, tobacco, &c., could collect from his different villages 500 horsemen armed with swords, shields, and matchlocks, and 8,000 footmen, the greater part of whom would be armed with matchlocks, the rest with swords and bows and arrows: the men after their own fashion would be effective, the Koolee population being remarkably active and efficient men; they have no discipline, and could not, and would not, offer opposition to the regular troops.

Police arrangements.—According to the customs in use from immemorial times in Native States, every village must be answerable for the integrity of its own limits; and where outrages have been committed, if the Puggees (who enjoy land free for the performance of this service and as village watchmen) cannot track out the footmarks and make them over to another village, the villagers in whose limits the outrage has been committed are answerable for it. This system supersedes the necessity of a police, and when rigidly enforced, most effectually puts a stop to robberies.

TREATIES, AGREEMENTS, &c. WITH THE PAHLUNPOOR STATE.

Articles of Agreement entered into by Futteh Khan, Dewan of Pahlunpoor and Deesa, of his own free will, for the better government and security of the abovementioned Principalities, signed and delivered to Captain William Miles, Political Agent on the part of the British Government, at Pahlunpoor, on the 28th November 1817.

PREAMBLE.—That to place the territory depending on Pahlunpoor and Deesa in security from internal and external dissension and violence; to

obviate the trouble so often occasioned to the British and Gaekwar Governments from the bad administration of the affairs of this petty State; and with a view to the improvement of the country, the following Articles of Agreement are entered into by me, and hereby confirmed:—

ARTICLE I.—The British and Gaekwar Governments having been pleased to seat me on the Gadee of my father, and establish my authority over Pahlunpoor and Deesa, it is my desire, to the end that this State, which is in a ruinous condition, may be better governed, its security and tranquillity ensured, and a provision made for the discharge of arrears and debts in which from bad management it has been involved, to receive the aid and advice of a respectable man in quality of Agent* from the part of the Gaekwar Government. He shall have full access to my revenue accounts, receipts, and expenditure, and I engage to follow his suggestions in all arrangements whatever relating to government. It is indispensable that this Agent be such as shall possess the confidence of the British Government; and, as his situation demands he should be disinterested, his salary must be liberal.

ARTICLE II.—I also agree to subsidize 250† horse, with a Sirdar to command them; the pay of the horse to be Rs. 30 each per mensem, and the Sirdar shall receive Rs. 600 per mensem. I require these troops to defend my country against enemies of every description, and to preserve it in peace and order. They are to be good horse, and always ready to act in a body against the refractory Shumshere Khan and his adherents, and in fact for all purposes, to secure the tranquillity of the country. They will not be employed without the concurrence of the Gaekwar Agent, and are not to be sent on revenue details without the orders of Government. When their services are not otherwise required, they are to be stationed near me for my personal protection.

ARTICLE III.—The gate called Bahadoor Guj is to remain in charge of the Sirkar troops; 100 good infantry to be stationed there, and their rate of pay Rs. 10 monthly each man, Jumadar included.

ARTICLE IV.—The horse, infantry, their Commander, and the Agent, to be paid monthly without deduction, and the Banker who pays them shall have territory assigned to him for the discharge of their salaries.

ARTICLE V.—The Sirkar dues (Khundnee Rs. 50,000 per annum) shall henceforward be paid punctually every year at Baroda. The arrears, Rs. 75,000, shall be discharged in the course of the next year; but in consideration that the country has suffered much from want of rain, the exactions of Shumshere

* This Agent was afterwards styled "Gaekwar Vukeel at Pahlunpoor." The appointment being considered by the Bombay Government to be no longer requisite, it was finally ordered to be abolished on the 10th January 1848; and this arrangement was confirmed by the Honorable the Court of Directors on the 10th May following.

† Reduced to 150 under the sanction of Government dated the 2nd January 1818.

Khan, and ravages of the Koolees, with the constant movement of troops through it lately, I hope Government will be indulgent in their expectations and claims, at least for the present.

ARTICLE VI.—From the impoverished condition of the country, and other claims on the Pahlunpoor State, the sums due to the Mahunt of Sidhpoor cannot at present be discharged; but in the course of the next year some arrangement, in concert with the Gaekwar Agent, shall be made for their gradual payment.

ARTICLE VII.—A misunderstanding having arisen between me and Shumshere Khan, in consequence of his violation of the agreement made by him with Captain Carnac, Resident of Baroda, in Sumvut 1870 (or A. D. 1813), I retired to Sidhpoor, and complained to the Sirkar. The forces of the two Sirkars in consequence marched to this quarter, and Pahlunpoor was taken, and I have been reseated on the Gadee; I therefore consent to pay the expenses of the troops of both Sirkars, with the usual allowances for killed, wounded, loss of horses, &c. according to the orders of Government.

ARTICLE VIII.—Shumshere Khan is an offender and disobedient to the Sirkar. I engage therefore not to have any communication with him or his adherents; but should Shumshere Khan submit himself, and Government be pleased to grant him any allowance, I will pay it agreeable to their commands.

ARTICLE IX.—I engage not to give protection to any offenders against either the British or Gaekwar Government, nor to allow them to remain in any part of my territory.

The whole of these Articles, nine in number, are delivered in by me to Government, and I engage to execute them punctually and without diminution or difference. I shall act in all matters in strict conformity and obedience to the orders of the Sirkar, and I bind myself not to commit any insubordinate act, nor cause any disturbance. To this effect I give as my Fuel Zumeen the Nuwab of Summee and Radhunpoor, Shere Khan Babee, and as Arr Zumeen the Rajpoor Gossavee Gokulpoor. If any deviation or difference occur in the execution of the foregoing nine Articles, they will be answerable, and correct me.

Sumvut 1874, *Kartik Vud* 4*th*, *(agreeing with the* 18*th Mohurrum* 1233, *or the* 28*th November* 1817).

(Signed) FUTTEH KHAN.

NOTE.—This agreement was approved by the Government of Bombay on the 2nd January 1818, with the exception of its being resolved that the Quota of Horse alluded to in Article II. should be reduced from 250 to 150. Vide page 12 of this Selection.

PROHIBITION FOR THE TRANSIT OF OPIUM.

Engagement entered into, in September 1822, *by Futteh Khan, Dewan of Pahlunpoor and Deesa, for prohibiting the transit of Opium through his Territory.*

ARTICLE I.—The orders of the Sirkar being that no opium shall be allowed to pass through the country subject to their control, I, Futteh Khan, do hereby engage to the Sirkar that no opium shall be allowed to pass the limits of my district.

ARTICLE II.—A public Notification has been already issued to my Nakadars to that effect, but I now repeat my determination to use every exertion to put an entire stop to the transport of opium through my Talooka; and because merchants and others may conceal opium among other commodities, all packages shall be strictly examined previous to their being permitted to pass, and should any opium be found in them, it shall be immediately confiscated. In this matter I will not fail.

ARTICLE III.—I beg the favour that the Sirkar may be pleased to direct the Mehta stationed at this place to give his aid in the detection and prevention of the transit of opium.

(Signed) FUTTEH KHAN.

Memorandum.—The following additional Chiefs, whose territories are situated in districts under the charge of the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, subscribed to the above Engagement:—

1. The Nuwab of Radhunpoor.
2. The Chief of Sooegaum.
3. The Chief of Thurad.
4. The Chief of Morwara.
5. The Chief of Warye.
6. The Chief of Charchut.
7. The Chief of Terwara.
8. The Chief of Deodur.
9. The Chief of Bhabhur.
10. The Chief of Wow.
11. The Chief of Chorwara.
12. The Chief of Beinup.
13. The Chief of Danta.*

* The affairs of this Chief are now under the control of the Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST SUTTEE.

Proclamation issued by the Bombay Government, on the 21st February 1848, forbidding the practice of the rite of Suttee in any of the Districts under the charge of the Political Superintendent at Pahlunpoor.

To all the Chiefs, Zumindars, Talookdars, and inhabitants, &c. It is well known to all, high and low, that throughout British India the rite of Suttee, as a sinful and an unjustifiable taking of life, has been, through the interposition of the British Government, totally abolished by Proclamation since 1829-30; and further, that in 1840, His Highness the Gaekwar, in the most meritorious manner, took this good work into his consideration, and abolished this improper rite throughout his dominions. In this manner has the abolition of Suttee been extended throughout British India, the Gaekwar's territories, and the Rewa and Mahee Kanta Sunsthans, whose Chiefs, in the most praiseworthy manner, unanimously followed the enlightened example of His Highness Syajee Rao.

Now in a like manner it is the positive intention of the British Government to prohibit Suttee in Pahlunpoor, Radhunpoor, Thurad, including Morwara, Wao, Sooegaum, Charchut, Terwara, Deodur, Bhabhur, Joonawas and Nuwawas, Warye, Chorwar, Thura, and the district of Kankruj, in short in every Estate which is under the superintendence of the Political Superintendent at Pahlunpoor; and hereby every one is apprized of the same, nor may any one after this plead ignorance of this prohibition. Therefore, strictly obeying this injunction, let every one use his utmost endeavours that Suttee be abolished throughout his respective bounds or jurisdiction, and every means taken to prevent it if attempted; and be it understood, that any person, high or low, disobeying this order by not preventing the rite, or by assisting in it, shall be considered as guilty in the eyes of Government of the gravest offence, and will render himself liable to the severest punishment.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. Malet,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 21st February 1848.

RADHUNPOOR.

HISTORY OF THE LEADING EVENTS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN THE RADHUNPOOR STATE, INCLUDING THE PURGUNAS OF MOONJPOOR AND SUMMEE, NORTHERN GUZERAT, SINCE THE PERIOD OF ITS FIRST CONNEXION WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT; THE POLICY PURSUED TOWARDS THAT STATE, AND THE RESULT, &c.

The first connexion of the British Government with this State was in A. D. 1813, in which year Captain Carnac, then Resident at Baroda, concluded an engagement with it, in which the Gaekwar State was empowered, under the advice and mediation of the British Government, to control its external relations, and to assist the Nuwab with forces in defending it from foreign invasion, but excluding the Gaekwar Government from all interference in its internal affairs. A copy of this engagement is attached.

During the years 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818, the Khosas and other marauders from Sind having greatly infested the north-west parts of Guzerat, more particularly this petty State, the Nuwab voluntarily solicited the aid of the British Government to expel them, and offered to pay his share of the expenses of the war according to his ability. The aid called for was at once afforded: in A. D. 1819 Colonel Barklay marched with a force and expelled the marauders from all parts of Guzerat; and Major Miles, who accompanied him as Political Agent, negotiated, by the orders of the Bombay Government, the Agreement with the Nuwab in which the latter consented to pay a yearly tribute to the British Government, leaving the actual amount to be hereafter decided on. On the 18th February 1822 the amount of tribute was fixed at Rs. 17,000 per annum for five years certain, after which it was left to the British Government to increase the amount or not. This engagement continued in force until the year A. D. 1825, when the Honorable the Court of Directors, not considering the State able to bear the amount of tribute imposed, it was, by the order of the Bombay Government, remitted in full on the 26th July of that year, since which period this State has been free from all claims from the British Government; the Agreement remaining in force to this date, with the exception of its 3rd Article.

Policy.—The Radhunpoor State is under the management of the British Agent at Pahlunpoor, who controls its relations with the neighbouring States, but avoids as much as possible all interference in its internal affairs. It has enjoyed perfect tranquillity since its first connexion with the British Government, but before that period was in a constant state of warfare and bloodshed.

HISTORY OF THE REIGNING RADHUNPOOR FAMILY; AGE OF THE PRESENT CHIEF; NAME AND CONDITION OF THE HEIR APPARENT; &c.

The founder of this family, Bahadoor Khan, originally came from Ispahan, in Persia, about 200 years ago, and entered the service of Sooltan Moosuffer Khan Guzeratee, of Ahmedabad.

His son, Shere Khan Babee, was Thanadar of Chawal in A. D. 1663, and the present reigning family of Joonaghur, in Katteewar, is descended from a brother of Shere Khan.

Sufder Khan, son of Shere Khan, obtained charge of the Puttun districts from the Soobah at Ahmedabad, and whilst there, in the time of Jehangeer Badsha, received in Jageer the Talooka of Thurad, A. D. 1680.

His son Khan Jehan, otherwise Juwan Murd Khan 1st, was appointed in A. D. 1715 Foujdar of Radhunpoor, during the reign of Ferockshere and the Soobehdaree of Maharaj Abhaee Sing.

About this time the Babees being considered active and useful Bhomias (or natives of Guzerat well acquainted with the state of the province), were employed by the Soobehdars as Foujdars and farmers of the revenue of different Purgunas.

In A. D. 1723, Juwan Murd Khan, who had been subsequently appointed Foujdar of Pitlaud, was mortally wounded at the village of Baloor, in that Purguna, by the Murathas. A few days after his decease, Moobarizael Moolk, then Soobehdar of Guzerat, and a great friend of the Babee family, bestowed on his eldest son, Kumaloodeen, the title of Juwan Murd Khan, and on his second son, Mahomed Anwur, the title of Sufder Khan, with the Foujdaree of Radhunpoor, and the Purgunas of Radhunpoor, Summee, Moonjpoor, Thurad, Terwara, and Warye; and 30,000 Beegahs of land in an islet in the Runn were confirmed to them. The original Sunnud, bearing date A. D. 1680, is in the possession of the present Nuwab.

In A. D. 1753, Kumaloodeen-*alias* Juwan Murd Khan 2nd, who had usurped the Soobehdaree of Guzerat, was besieged in, and finally expelled from Ahmedabad, by Rugoonath Rao, the brother of Balajee Rao Peshwa. On this occasion the terms of his surrender were that the districts of Puttun, Vurnuggur, Summee, Moonjpoor, Beesnuggur, Thurad, Kheraloo, Radhunpoor including Terwara, and Beejapoor should be ceded to him in Jageer by the Peshwa, but on condition that he should furnish 300 horse and 500 foot whenever called on to do so. This agreement, bearing date A. D. 1756, with the seal of the Peshwa, is also in the possession of the present Nuwab of Radhunpoor.

In A. D. 1765, after the decease of Juwan Murd Khan, the Purgunas of

Puttun, Beesnuggur, Kheraloo, Vurnuggur, and Beejapoor (which had been confirmed to him in 1756) were wrested from his sons, Gazoodeen Khan and Nuzmoodeen Khan, by Damajee Rao Gaekwar; but they were allowed to retain the Talookas of Radhunpoor, Summee, Moonjpoor, Thurad, Terwara, and two villages in the Puttun Purguna, Dunnora and Paleepoor; and a Sunnud to that effect, granted by the son of Damajee Rao Gaekwar, bearing date 1770, is in the possession of the Nuwab.

Summee and Moonjpoor were retained by Gazoodeen Khan, and Radhunpoor, Thurad, and Terwara by his brother, who dying childless in A. D. 1787, the districts lapsed to the elder brother.

Gazoodeen had two sons, Shere Khan and Kumaloodeen Khan. On his demise in A. D. 1813, the elder son retained Radhunpoor; the latter Summee and Moonjpoor (the Talookas of Thurad and Terwara appear to have been lost). Kumaloodeen having died in A. D. 1824 under suspicious circumstances, his eldest brother succeeded to the Estate, and died in A. D. 1825.

Zorawur Khan, the present Nuwab of Rhadunpoor, is the illegitimate son of Shere Khan. He was only three years old when he succeeded to the Gadee, and in consequence Sirdar Beebee, the second wife of the Nuwab, was appointed Regent during his minority. In 1837, having arrived at mature age, Zorawur Khan was entrusted with the management of his own affairs.

He has two sons, Bismillah Khan, eleven, and Futteh Jung Khan, eight years of age.

The Nuwab of Radhunpoor is now thirty-five years of age, of very mild disposition, and with no energy of character; he is in consequence much under the influence of his servants and Karbarees, which frequently operates prejudicially to the interests of the State.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES OF THE RADHUNPOOR STATE; ITS CLIMATE, GENERAL FEATURES, AND PRODUCTIONS; AS ALSO THE RIVERS AND ROADS WHICH PASS THROUGH IT, &c.

Extent and Boundaries.—Radhunpoor, including the Purgunas of Summee and Moonjpoor, is bounded on the north by Morwara and Terwara; south by Mundul and Jhinjoowara; east by the Puttun districts; and west by that of Warye. In extent it is about thirty-five miles broad and thirty-five miles long; it possesses an area of 833 square miles, and contains 150 villages.

General Features.—A flat, open plain, without a hill of any sort.

Soil and Productions.—There are three different soils, the sandy, black, and saline, from which the produce is wheat and all the common grains; all are produced from the monsoon rains, nothing from irrigation except vegetables. The greater part of the Radhunpoor revenue is derivable from the wheat

produce, which is abundant and very superior, and much sought after: the cotton yield is also profitable: manufactured salt is produced at Unwurpoor.

Climate.—During the months of April, May, June, and July the heat is excessive, in consequence of its proximity to the Runn: August and September are pleasant months if rain falls: October and November are again hot; but December, January, February, and March are very delightful, the cold being much greater than in the Pahlunpoor districts. The rains, which continue generally during the months of July, August, and September, are seldom heavy, and are lighter even than in Pahlunpoor. The district is considered healthy.

Rivers.—The Bunnass river passes through the district, but is not drinkable in the hot weather, owing to the quantity of salt with which the soil is impregnated; but there are a number of very fine tanks built up, which contain water throughout the year. The tank at Waghel is probably the finest in Guzerat; it is of great extent, built up with steps all round it. It was constructed by the Waghela Rajpoots, and is in very good preservation.

The inhabitants of the Radhunpoor districts depend on the tanks for their drinking water, which is generally procurable, even after the tanks are dried up, by digging in the beds: towards the surface the water is good and sweet, but is always brackish the deeper the soil is penetrated. In Radhunpoor itself, during the hot months the inhabitants suffer much from want of water, and many migrate to Summee, where the magnificent tank supplies all.

Water is found from ten to thirty feet deep, but wells are usually dug in beds of tanks or streams; the inhabitants avoid digging to any depth, as brackish water is sure to be found.

Roads.—There are no made roads, but the ground is free from sand, and in consequence carts travel with great facility throughout the districts.

The various towns and villages which compose this State are all situated on the plain, with common roads communicating with each other and with the border districts. The Bunnass river during the rains is occasionally unfordable, and the Runn which divides Guzerat from Kutch is generally impracticable, except in one or two places, during the monsoon and for some time after. In other respects, communication with the other districts, except where the Bunnass river may intervene, is seldom obstructed.

The Principal Towns.—The principal towns are Radhunpoor, Summee, and Moonjpoor. Radhunpoor, which is the seat of Government, contains about 4,000 houses, with a population amounting to 14,000 souls. The town is surrounded with an excellent wall, loop-holed, partly built of stone, partly of brick, from twenty to twenty-five feet high, having towers at the angles, with eight gateways flanked with bastions, and having the usual outworks in front of them; a dry ditch runs round three parts of it, the fourth resting on a small

tank. It has no other protection besides its walls, which would not resist even light artillery, and might be easily escaladed.

Summee contains about 1,000 houses, with a population amounting to 4,000 souls. Like Radhunpoor, it is surrounded with a good wall, with towers, &c. about twenty or twenty-five feet high, with outworks before the gateways which are flanked by towers. One side of the town is protected by a very large deep tank. A palace, in very good order, is built over-hanging the tank, which, from its size, is a great ornament to the town.

Moonjpoor is without any defences, and, with the exception of the two abovementioned, there are no other fortified places in the Radhunpoor districts, the villages being protected by a common hedge of thorns. Moonjpoor possesses a fine tank, and the inhabitants carry on a thriving trade with Dhollera Bunder.

Population.—The population consists of about 45,293 souls, of which about 12,000 are Mussulman and the remainder Hindoo.

Language.—The language in general use is the Guzerathee, in which all business is transacted.

REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS, WITH AMOUNT OF TRIBUTE (IF ANY) TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT; ENGAGEMENTS WITH NEIGHBOURING STATES.

The revenue averages about Rs. 2,50,000 per annum, which do not more than cover the disbursements. The State pays no tribute to the British or to any other Government; but pays Vol or black mail to the surrounding Koolee districts. It receives Rs. 10,739-14-6 per annum from the British Government for the rent of the Unwurpoora salt-pans.

Contingent.—None.

Native Force.—This Estate keeps up, for the protection of the districts, 235 Sowars and 320 footmen; they are spread about in the different villages, for their protection. In case of foreign invasion, it is entirely dependant on the British Government.

The Nuwab, by paying for the daily food of the men, can collect about 500 horse, a great part of whom are Rajpoots, armed with matchlocks, swords, &c., and about 5,000 footmen, composed partly of Mussulmans and partly of Rajpoots, also armed with matchlocks and swords. The Koolee population is small, and robberies are very scarce in these districts in consequence.

Police arrangements.—According to the custom in use from immemorial times in Native States, every village must be answerable for the integrity of its own limits; and where outrages have been committed, if the Puggees, who enjoy land free for the performance of this service and as village watchmen, cannot track out the footmarks and make them over to another village, the

villagers in whose limits the outrage has been committed are answerable for it. This system supersedes the necessity of a police, and, when rigidly enforced, most effectually puts a stop to robberies.

AGREEMENTS, &c.

Articles of Agreement concluded between the Gaekwar Government and Shere Khan Babee Bahadoor, Nuwab of Summee and Radhunpoor, by Succaram Mahadeo, vested with powers for that purpose from His Highness Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khaskeyl Sumsher Bahadoor, and under the advice of Captain James Rivett Carnac, Resident at Baroda.

Article I.

Perpetual friendship shall be maintained between the Gaekwar Government and Shere Khan Babee Bahadoor, Nuwab of Summee and Radhunpoor, his heirs and successors.

Article II.

His Excellency the Nuwab, his heirs and successors, engage to acknowledge the control of the Gaekwar State, under the mediation of the Honorable Company's Government, in all external relations, and that he will have no communication of any description whatever with foreign powers, except with the knowledge and sanction of the Gaekwar Government.

Article III.

The Gaekwar Government shall never interfere in the internal concerns of the Radhunpoor State; but in consideration of His Excellency the Nuwab having recognised the supremacy of the Gaekwar State, he (Nuwab) consents to make an annual acknowledgment, by presenting a horse and cloths through the Company's authority at the Gaekwar capital.

Article IV.

When an enemy invades the territories of Radhunpoor, the Gaekwar Government engages, by the advice of the Honorable Company's Government, to assist the Nuwab with its forces in defending his dominions. It is, however, to be clearly understood, that the Gaekwar Government is not bound to assist the Nuwab in the regulation of his *internal* Government, but only against external attacks; on such occasions the Nuwab engages to reimburse the Gaekwar for the expenses which may be incurred by the equipment of his forces, which on no other account will enter the limits of the Radhunpoor State.

Dated Camp near Pahlunpoor, the 22nd day of Zeilhuj, 1228 Hijree; corresponding with the sixteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Agreement entered into by the Nuwab of Radhunpoor, Shere Khan Babee Bahadoor, with the Honorable Company, on the 24th Ramzan, 1235 Hijree, or the 6th July 1820.

That for a long time the depredations of the Khosas on my dependencies, the Purgunas of Radhunpoor, Summee, &c. have been great, and from that cause the depopulation and injury to them extensive; and as it was not in my power to restrain or expel the Khosas, I wrote describing my situation to the British Government.

The troops of that Government have in consequence been sent to my assistance, and have punished and expelled the Khosas; and as from this measure the prosperity and safety of my Purgunas and people will be secured, I therefore agree, of my own free will, to the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

I engage not to permit robbers or enemies of the Government to remain in my dependencies, nor will I allow any Rajpoots or Koolees to remain in my district to molest or plunder the territories of the Honorable Company, of His Highness the Gaekwar, or those of any other State, nor will I maintain any sort of connexion with the Khosas.

ARTICLE II.

In order to promote the chastisement of the Khosas or other robbers, every intelligence of them shall be communicated to the troops of the Sirkar wherever they may be stationed, and no exertion in their punishment equal to my ability shall be wanting; and on every occasion, whatever force of foot or horse I have, shall accompany the troops of the Government.

ARTICLE III.

As the British troops came here in consequence of my letters and complaints, and have expelled the Khosas, and as my districts and Ryuts will derive great advantage from their exertions, it becomes incumbent on me (as in these arrangements the Bombay Government has expended and will have to expend considerable sums of money) that I should aid in proportion to my means in discharging this expense. I therefore agree to pay an amount yearly in proportion to my means, and as the Government may direct.

The above three Articles shall be duly executed and observed in all respects.

Dated the 24th Rumzan, 1235 Hijree, (or A. D. the 6th July 1820).

The Seal of the Nuwab of Radhunpoor.

(Signed) W. MILES, Captain, and Agent.

Memorandum.—On the 18th February 1822, the amount of tribute to be paid to the British Government by the Radhunpoor State under Article III. of this Engagement, was fixed at Rs. 17,000 per annum for five years certain.

This engagement continued in force until the year 1825, when the Honorable the Court of Directors not considering the Radhunpoor State able to bear the amount of tribute imposed, it was, by the order of the Bombay Government, remitted in full, on the 26th July of that year. From this period, this State has been free from all pecuniary claims from the British Government.

WARYE.

The connexion of the petty State of Warye with the British Government commenced in the year 1819. Its Chief signed a similar agreement* to that entered into by the Nuwab of Radhunpoor in the year 1820, and again in the year 1826 he became bound by a similar agreement to that which is binding on the Thurad Estate, having, like the other States, been released from paying tribute: this last agreement remains in force to this day.

The criminal jurisdiction of this and all the States subordinate to the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, with the exception of Radhunpoor, is entirely in the hands of the Political Superintendent; and a Mehta, with a detachment of the Gaekwar Horse, resides at Warye, to whom the Chiefs generally refer on every occasion, particularly in disputes with their Bhayad, who pay but little obedience to their Chiefs, and are only kept in order through the authority of the British Government.

HISTORY OF THE REIGNING FAMILY; AGE OF THE PRESENT CHIEF; NAME AND CONDITION OF THE HEIR APPARENT.

Mullek Eesa, the founder of this family, came originally from Sind, about 400 years ago. According to their own statement, they were compelled to quit the country on account of the tyranny of the Chief. They gained possession of the Warye Talooka from the Roma Mussulmans, who were driven out, and their country divided amongst themselves. They are Mussulmans, and termed Jhutts, and are divided into four classes, viz. Mullung, Boobuck, Shureef, and Ispunjar. The Chief of Warye belongs to the Mullung division of the tribe.

They have always been partial to predatory excursions, and, prior to our rule in these parts of Guzerat, were notorious freebooters; plundering in bands

* Vide page 31 of this Selection.

the neighbouring country even up to the walls of Ahmedabad, and compelling their weaker neighbours to purchase their forbearance and protection by a money payment known here as "Vol." In the time of Nuwab Shere Khan of Radhunpoor it became necessary to put down their excesses, and by order of the Peshwa Government they were attacked in 1812 and defeated, and their Chief, Ooma Khan, captured and taken prisoner to Radhunpoor, from which place he effected his escape. Arrangements were afterwards made by which Ooma Khan was confirmed in his possessions, and a Sunnud to that effect, bearing date 1815, given to him by the Nuwab. The power of the British Government has put a stop to their predatory excursions, but they are remarkable for their quarrelsome and litigious dispositions. In appearance they are tall, athletic men, and excellent horsemen; they were formerly subordinate to the Nuwabs of Radhunpoor, and, when required, attended with their followers, receiving the usual maintenance; but they now consider themselves independent, and subordinate only to the British Government.

Thakoor Shadad Khan died in 1847, leaving three widows, two of whom were brought to bed of sons eight months after his death. Their legitimacy was contested by the next of kin; but as they were unable to support their assertions by any proofs, their claim was rejected, and, owing to the tender age of the children, the Estate was attached, and all its affairs are now managed by the Political Superintendent.

The eldest boy, Oomer Khan, is about six years old, and is the Chief of Warye; his brother, Hameer Khan, is the next heir, and is also about six years old.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARY; CLIMATE; GENERAL FEATURES; PRODUCTIONS; RIVERS AND ROADS, &c.

Extent and Boundary.—Warye is bounded on the north by the district of Charchut, west by Chorwar, east by Radhunpoor, and south by the Runn. In extent it is about twenty-five miles long and ten broad, and contains an area of 204 square miles, with forty-one villages.

General Features, Soil, and Productions.—A flat, open country, like Radhunpoor. There are three kinds of soil—the sandy, black, and (towards the Runn) saline. The two former produce one crop yearly of the common grains, with a large quantity of excellent wheat, which, like Radhunpoor, is produced from the monsoon rains; nothing is produced from irrigation. A good deal of cotton is also produced; and in the third, Ghusseea or self-produced salt.

Climate.—The same as that of Radhunpoor.

Rivers.—The Bunnass runs through the districts, and empties itself into the Runn; but only fills so far down after very heavy rains in the Aboo and other hills, from whence it takes its rise. There are a great number of tanks, and

water is obtained, as at Radhunpoor, by digging in the beds of tanks and streams: the water is only good near the surface.

Roads.—Vide Radhunpoor, page 28 of this Selection.

Principal Towns or Villages.—Warye is the principal village, where the Chief resides. There are no fortified places; all the villages are situated in the plain, without any defence beyond a common hedge of thorns.

Population.—The population consists of about 12,000 souls; of this number, about 2,000 are Mussulman and the remainder Hindoo.

Language.—The language in general use is the Guzerathee, in which all business is transacted.

Revenues.—The district being much divided amongst the kinsmen of the Chief, the average revenue is not more than Rs. 18,000 per annum, which suffices for the Chief's and Bhayad's disbursements. It pays no tribute to any State.

Khalsa	5,000
Bhayad	13,000
	18,000

Contingent —None.

Native Force.—None. The district depends entirely for support on the British Government; but the Chief, by paying for the daily food of the men, can collect about 100 horse and 600 foot, mostly armed with swords, matchlocks, bows and arrows.

Police arrangements.—The same as in the Radhunpoor country. (Vide page 29 of this Selection.)

NOTE.—The Opium Engagement at page 23 is binding on this Estate.

TERWARA.

Terwara is a small district of Koolees. It has the same engagement with the British Government as the Radhunpoor State;* an engagement similar to that which is binding on the Thurad Estate† was also signed by the Chief of Terwara on the 9th December 1826.‡

The same policy is adopted with this Estate as with that of Warye.

HISTORY OF THE TERWARA REIGNING FAMILY.

The Terwara Talooka formerly belonged to the Nuwabs of Radhunpoor. It was wrested from the Waghela Rajpoots by Nuwab Kumaloodeen Khan, who was confirmed in the possession of it by a Sunnud granted by Moobaroosool Mulk, Soobah of Ahmedabad, about A. D. 1715.

* Vide page 31 of this Selection. † Vide page 39 of this Selection.

‡ Vide also Opium Engagement at page 23.

The family now in possession of Terwara originally came from Sind. From the first they appear to have attached themselves to the Nuwab, serving as simple horsemen; they were probably afterwards employed as Thanadars in keeping the district in order, and doubtless took advantage of the times to benefit themselves at the expense of their master the Nuwab of Radhunpoor. The present possessions were confirmed to Belooch Khan, the father of the present Chief, in A. D. 1822; the Nuwab having failed to attend to disprove the claim, although repeatedly called on to do so by Colonel Miles, the Political Superintendent at Pahlunpoor.

The Talooka formerly consisted of 104 villages; the Bhabhur district, consisting of 20 villages in the possession of a number of Koolee Thakurdas, originally formed part of it. The neighbouring districts of Wao, Warye, Kankruj, and Deodur also took advantage of the anarchy and confusion which prevailed all over this part of the country, about 100 years ago, to appropriate a number of villages, which are now included within their respective Estates. The Talooka now consists of 24 villages.

Thakoor Nathoo Khan of Terwara is now about twenty-eight years of age; he has a son to succeed him.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARY, GENERAL FEATURES, &c.

Extent and Boundary.—North by Deodur, south by Radhunpoor, east by the Kankruj Zilla, and west by Bhabhur. Its extreme length may be fifteen miles and breadth eighteen, and it contains an area of 100 square miles, with twenty-four villages.

Features, Soil, and Productions.—Flat and open, with low jungle here and there. Soil sandy, and occasionally black. Only one crop produced during the year, of common grains: a good deal of land is grazing ground.

Climate.—The cold weather lasts during the months of November, December, January, February, and part of March. During the months of April, May, and June the heat is excessive, the inhabitants suffering from the violent hot winds. The rains in July, August, and September are generally very light.

Rivers.—None; but there are a number of good tanks, on which the inhabitants mostly depend. Water is found from thirty to seventy-five feet deep; towards the north, the water is brackish.

Roads.—Same as Radhunpoor.

Principal Towns or Villages.—Terwara is the principal village, in which the Chief resides. There are no fortified places; the villages being all situated in the plain, surrounded by a common hedge of thorns.

Population.—The population consists of about 4,488 souls; of this number about 140 are Mussulman and the remainder Hindoo.

Language.—Same as Radhunpoor.

Revenues and Disbursements.—Amount equal; average Rs. 2,000 per annum. Pays no tribute to any State.

Contingent.—None.

Native Force.—None. The district depends entirely for support on the British Government; but the Chief, by paying for the daily food of the men, can collect about 50 horse and 400 foot, mostly armed with swords, matchlocks, bows and arrows.

Police arrangements.—Same as Radhunpoor, &c.

THURAD AND MORWARA.

A HISTORY OF THE LEADING EVENTS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN THIS PETTY STATE SINCE ITS FIRST CONNEXION WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT; THE POLICY PURSUED TOWARDS IT, AND THE RESULT, SHOWN; TOGETHER WITH A FULL ACCOUNT OF SUBSISTING TREATIES.

The first connexion of this Estate with the British Government was in A. D. 1819, when, being much harassed by the Khosas and other plunderers from the Desert and nearly depopulated in consequence, it sought for and obtained the aid of the British Government, and, as in the case of the Nuwab of Radhunpoor, voluntarily agreed to pay a share of the expenses of the equipment of a force. In the year 1820, after the Khosas had been expelled, the Chief of Thurad entered into an Agreement similar to that concluded with the Radhunpoor Estate, and on the 14th February 1821 it was decided by the Government, with reference to its last Article, that no tribute should be exacted until the revenue had increased one-half beyond its then amount, when one-third of that increase was to be paid. This remained in force until A. D. 1825, when the State was relieved from paying any tribute whatever, and in 1826 a further Agreement, partly in supersession of the former one, was signed, and delivered to the British Government. This equally applies to all other petty States on the Runn, who, at or about the same time, received the same benefits and entered into the same Agreement.

No State has benefited more from British protection than Thurad. From the earliest periods it had been involved in continual warfare, attacking and plundering its weaker neighbours, and in its turn suffering the same calamities it had so unsparingly inflicted on others. The result of constant anarchy and confusion was to render a population (naturally hardy and warlike) averse to all agricultural pursuits; the country in consequence was neglected even by

the industrious classes, who, unable to obtain assistance from the Chiefs, deserted the districts in large numbers, seeking shelter wherever life and property were more secure. These remarks apply equally to all the districts bordering on Marwar and the Runn of Kutch.

The arrangements made by Government to put a stop to the inroads of the Khosas (a tribe of Sindee marauders), as well as the efficient assistance and protection afforded by the British Government to these petty Chiefs, speedily restored confidence, and within four or five years after the agreements had been entered into, 198 villages had been re-peopled, and Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, the Political Agent, in reporting on their condition, observes that "they have improved beyond expectation; they have abandoned their mode of life, have become industrious cultivators of the soil, and have conducted themselves (to the surprise of all their neighbours) in a most peaceable and orderly manner."

Thanas of Gaekwar Horse are placed along the northern and western frontier to preserve the tranquillity of the districts; robberies are very scarce; and the population, principally Rajpoots, and, as formerly stated, much addicted to predatory excursions, are now peaceful cultivators of the soil.

The same system of policy is adopted towards this Estate as towards the States of Warye, &c.

HISTORY OF THE REIGNING FAMILY; AGE OF THE PRESENT CHIEF; NAME AND CONDITION OF THE HEIR APPARENT.

The family now in possession of both districts claims kindred with the former Waghela Rajpoots of Puttun; they occupied successively Sirdarghur and Ghere in Wagur (Kutch), whence they were expelled by the Jhareeja Rajpoots, and, about A. D. 1508, obtained possession of Morwara from the Chowra Rajpoots.

The Thurad Talooka was a dependency of Puttun. It first fell into the hands of the Chowan Rajpoots on their expulsion from Marwar; they in their turn were driven out by the Rathores of Jodhpoor, who were succeeded by the Mahomedans, when Thurad became subordinate to the Soobah of Guzerat and was managed by a Deputy from Ahmedabad.

In A. D. 1723 Thurad was given in Jageer to Shere Juwan Murd Khan, Babee of Radhunpoor, but four years afterwards he was displaced, and a Deputy appointed in the Soobehdaree of Abhaee Sing. In A. D. 1736 the Chowan Thakoor of Dheema (Wao), Jeet-Mull, gained possession of Thurad, but was driven out the next year by Dewan Bahadoor Khan of Pahlunpoor. In 1740 Nuwab Kumaloodeen Khan Babee recovered Thurad from Bahadoor Khan, and retained possession of it until A. D. 1759, when it was given in charge to Waghela Kahanjee, Chief of Morwara, a man of much ability and

energy, who had attached himself to the fortunes of Kumaloodeen Khan Babee. He died in A. D. 1786, and was succeeded by his brother, Hurbhunjee, and in 1823 by the present Chief, Kurrun Sing.

The Nuwab of Radhunpoor, on the authority of the Sunnud granted to him in A. D. 1727, disputes the right of the Chief of Morwara to retain Thurad; but as he (Kurrun Sing) was found in possession of the district when our first connection with these Chiefs took place in 1819, his right has been acknowledged by the Bombay Government.

Thakoor Kurrun Sing is an old and imbecile man, of about seventy-three years of age; he has two sons, of whom Kumajee, about fifty-five years of age, is heir apparent. He is from weakness of intellect unfit to succeed to the Gadee, but his son Kengarjee, eighteen years old, is very intelligent, and will doubtless succeed on the death of his grandfather Kurrun Sing.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARY OF THE DISTRICTS; A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE CLIMATE AND GENERAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY; PRODUCTIONS; ALSO THE RIVERS AND ROADS WHICH PASS THROUGH IT, &c.

Extent and Boundary.—It extends from north to south about thirty-five miles, and from east to west about twenty-five miles. It is bounded on the north by the Marwar district of Sachore, south by that of Bhabhur and Terwara, east by Pahlunpoor and Deodur, and west by that of Wao; it possesses an area of 644 square miles, and contains 113 villages.

Thurad	104
Morwara	9
	113

General Features, Soil, and Productions.—The district is a flat sandy plain, covered here and there with low jungle. The soil being sandy, produces only one crop yearly; a little black soil here and there near the villages. Nothing is produced beyond the common grains, such as Bajree, Jowaree, Muth, Kooree, Buntee, Theel, &c., and these crops depend entirely on the monsoon; nothing is produced from irrigation owing to the great depth of the wells. Water is never found under 75 feet, and ranges from that to 120 feet; brackish water is often met with, but it is drinkable.

Climate.—The cold weather lasts during the months of November, December, January, February, and part of March: during the months of April, May, and June the heat is excessive, the inhabitants suffering from the violent hot winds. The rains in July, August, and September are generally very light.

Rivers.—None; but there are numerous tanks, which in average seasons retain water till March, when the inhabitants depend on their wells.

Roads.—One of the high roads from Hindoostan and Pallee to the Dhollera

and Mandvee Bunders passes through the district, from which the Chief derives some small revenue.

There are no made roads, but the ground is free from sand, and in consequence carts travel with great facility throughout the districts.

Principal Towns or Villages.—There is no fortified place within these districts; the villages are all situated in the plain, without any defence beyond a common hedge of thorns. The Chief resides at Thurad.

Thurad	22,000
Morwara	5,000
	27,000

Population.—Amounts to about 27,000 souls; of this number 1,100 are Mussulmans, and the remainder Hindoos.

Language in general use is the Guzerathee, in which all business is transacted.

Thurad	16,000
Morwara	5,000
	21,000

Revenues.—The revenues of Thurad, including the small district of Morwara, also belonging to the Chief, average yearly about Rs. 21,000.

It became necessary, two years ago, to appoint a Karbaree, at the request of the Chief, to take care of the revenues of the State, which, from the untrustworthiness of the servants of the Thakoor, had become embarrassed, and were insufficient to meet the common expenses of the Durbar. A Banker has been established, and the proceeds are regularly paid into his hands. The receipts now exceed the expenditure, the surplus being disposed of in paying off the debts of the Estate. Thurad pays no tribute of any kind to any Government.

Contingent Corps.—None.

Native Force.—The Chief merely entertains about fifty horse and sixty foot for his own personal protection.

These districts depend entirely for support on the British Government. The Chief, by paying for the daily food of the men, can also collect about 250 horse and 1,200 foot, mostly Koolees, all armed with swords, matchlocks, bows and arrows.

Police arrangements.—The same as Radhunpoor.

AGREEMENTS, &c.*

Agreement with the British Government, entered into by the Thakoor of Thurad, and other Chiefs on the Runn, on the 23rd August 1826.

Whereas, in the hope of protection from the injuries inflicted on our district by the Khosas, Koolees, and others, and advancing the prosperity of our Purgunas, a Bond of Agreement with the British Government was executed by

* Vide also Opium Engagement at page 23, which is binding on this Estate.

us, dated 15th Margseer, Sumvut 1878, in the third paragraph of which we stipulated to pay, to the extent of our means, our proportion of the expenses incurred in preventing the inroads of the Khosas or any other marauders, and to pay our quota yearly, in conformity to which engagement we have until now guided ourselves by the instructions of the British Government; but now that the British Government in its great goodness is pleased to cancel the above obligation on our part to pay such necessary expenses incurred for our benefit, we are deeply grateful for the same, and bind ourselves for the future by the following engagements :—

ARTICLE I.

We promise to conform ourselves in every respect to our former Agreement with the British Government, with the exception of the 3rd paragraph respecting our payments therein stipulated to be by us paid, and to conduct ourselves as faithful dependants on the British Government.

ARTICLE II.

The Koolees, Rajpoots, or armed men of other districts, who may come peaceably and with the intention of residing quietly in our Talookas, shall not be licensed to remain without their so coming being communicated to the British Government; and in case security for their good conduct, and bail for their appearance when called for, should be required by the British Government, it shall be demanded from them; nor shall they in such case be allowed to remain without consenting thereto.

ARTICLE III.

The ancient obligations existing previous to the abovementioned Treaty, betwixt us and the British Government and the Baroda Government, shall remain in full force as heretofore; we will in every respect guide ourselves in conformity thereto.

ARTICLE IV.

We will in no respect permit robbers or disturbers of the public peace to find shelter in our districts or any dependencies of ours, and when claimed by either the British or Baroda Governments, we will deliver them up if they fall into our power.

ARTICLE V.

Whenever the British forces proceed for the suppression of robbers, Bharwutias or Khosas, we will prepare all the means in our power, of horse and foot, in aid of the British armament, and send the ablest of our people with them, as becomes obedient dependants on the British Government; and the person in charge of our Contingent shall be placed under the authority of the Commandant of the British force.

ARTICLE VI.

The Talookdars or petty Chieftains shall on no account wage private wars or disturb the public peace by mutual discords; in case of such quarrels, the same shall be communicated to the British Government, and the decision of its authority to be final.

ARTICLE VII.

We will not avail ourselves of the weakness or poverty of any village or landholders to extort Geeras or any other rights; and when any village offers to bind itself to dependency or tribute, we promise not to accede to such arrangement without the knowledge and approval of Government.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Koolees, Rajpoots, and others, in fact any inhabitant of our villages shall in no respect be permitted to commit any irregularities in the districts of the British or Baroda Governments or any other dependencies; and we are responsible for their misdemeanors. Such are the eight Articles of our Agreement, and we will act in conformity thereto, and if we are ever found departing from this engagement, we are answerable to make good the claims instituted and pay such fine as shall be ordered by Government, submitting ourselves to its decision.

WAO.

The history of the petty district of Wao, from its first connexion with the British Government, differs little from that of Thurad.

Harassed by the Khosas and other marauders, this Estate, in the year 1819, sought and received the aid of the British Government, and in the following year (A. D. 1820) became bound by the same agreement as that concluded with the Radhunpoor State,* the tribute being fixed as stated in the history of Thurad. In A. D. 1826, being released from this tribute, the Chief signed, on the 29th August in that year, a similar agreement to that concluded with the Thurad Estate,† which remains in force to this day.‡

The same policy is in force with this Estate as with Warye.

HISTORY OF THE REIGNING FAMILY; AGE OF THE PRESENT CHIEF; NAME AND CONDITION OF THE HEIR APPARENT.

This family originally came from Sembhur and Nandole in Marwar, and claims kindred with the Chowan King of Delhi, Prithiraj, who was defeated

* Vide page 31 of this Selection. † Vide page 39 of this Selection.

‡ This Estate is also bound by the Opium Engagement entered at page 23.

and slain by the Affghans in A. D. 1193. After various vicissitudes of fortune, Dedh Rao was driven out of Nandole, and obtained possession of Thurad, then subordinate to the Rajpoot dynasty reigning at Puttun. Rana Poonja, the seventh in descent from Dedh Rao, was killed in battle, and the Talooka recovered from the Chowans. Rana Wuza, the son of Poonja, built the Town of Wao. The present Rana is the seventeenth in descent from Rana Poonja.

The Wao Talooka formerly consisted of fifty-five villages, but now only thirty-five remain. From its proximity to Thurad, a great number of its border villages were compelled to pay Jumabundee to the Rathores of Jodhpoor, and to the Mussulman authorities as they successively obtained authority over the district. In the settlement which was effected by Colonel Miles in A. D. 1820-21, these villages, about twenty in number, were transferred to the Thurad and other Talookas.

The principal part of the Wao population is composed of Rajpoots, who were formerly notorious for their marauding habits, and for the assistance they afforded the Khosas in their incursions in the north-western parts of Guzerat. They acknowledge the Rana as their nominal Chief, but pay him very little respect; he is quite unable to keep them in control, and at his own request a Mehta is kept up, through whom, acting under the orders of the Political Superintendent, the State is managed.

Rana Sirdar Sing is now about thirty-two years of age; he has a son, named Oomed Sing, six years old. No peculiarity exists in respect to the order of succession.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARY, GENERAL FEATURES, &c.

Extent and Boundary.—It extends from north to south about thirty-five miles, and from east to west fifteen miles; it is bounded on the north by Sachore in Marwar, south by Sooegaum, east by Thurad, and west by the Runn; it possesses an area of 360 square miles, and contains thirty-five villages.

General Features, Soil, and Production.—Like Thurad, a flat sandy plain, with the exception of its western boundary, where the soil is hard and clayey. Only one crop is produced during the year, of the common grains. Ghusseea, or self-produced salt, is be collected in large quantities in all the pans in the Runn, but it is not allowed to be exported. There are several wells, and water is plentiful, and obtained from nine feet to forty, but is generally brackish. Nothing is produced from irrigation.

Climate.—The same as that of Radhunpoor.

Rivers.—None; but there are some tanks, which in average seasons retain water till March, when the inhabitants depend on their wells.

Roads.—The same as Radhunpoor.

Principal Towns and Villages.—Wao is the principal village, where the

Chief resides. There are no fortified places; all the villages are situated in the plain, without any defence beyond a common hedge of thorns.

Population.—The population consists of about 13,000 souls, principally Chowan Rajpoots.

Language.—The same as Radhunpoor (Guzerathee).

Revenues and Disbursements.—Average only about Rs. 8,600 per annum, the district being much divided amongst the Chief's kinsmen; the disbursements to about the same amount. It pays no tribute to any Government.

Khalsa.....	4,700
Bhayad.....	3,900
	8,600

Contingent.—None.

Native Force.—The Chief merely entertains about thirty horse and twenty foot for his personal protection; the district depends entirely for support on the British Government. The Chief, by paying for the daily food of the men, can also collect from his different villages about 150 horse and 1,000 foot, mostly Rajpoots, all armed with swords, matchlocks, bows and arrows.

Police arrangements.—The same as Radhunpoor, &c.

SOOEGAUM.

A petty district of Chowan Rajpoots. Similar Agreements to those inserted at pages 31 and 39 of this Selection were signed by the Chief, the last (and one now in force) on the 7th August 1826.* The same policy is adopted towards this Estate as towards that of Warye.

HISTORY OF THE REIGNING FAMILY.

Brethren of the Rana of Wao. It was bestowed on Puchanjee, the youngest son of Rana Sangajee, about 400 years ago, and, like Wao, is subdivided amongst a numerous Bhayad, all independent of each other. Like their brethren of Wao, they were noted freebooters, and gave every assistance to the Khosas in their incursions in these parts; but since the agreement entered into with Colonel Miles in 1826, they have become peaceful cultivators of the soil. Thakoors Tymuljee and Bhugwanjee are the two principal Chiefs of Sooegaum, to whom the others pay a nominal obedience. Thakoor Tymul is sixty-five years of age, and Thakoor Bhugwanjee is sixty years of age; they have sons to succeed them.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARY, GENERAL FEATURES, &c.

Bounded on the west by the Runn, east and north by Wao, and south by Charchut. It is about twenty miles long by eight miles broad; it possesses an area of 161 square miles, and contains fifteen villages.

* The Opium Engagement inserted at page 23 of this Selection is also binding on this Estate.

General Features, Soil, and Productions.—Flat and open. The soil is both sandy and saline, producing but poor crops, and those only of the common grains. Ghusseea, or self-produced salt, is produced on the Runn side in large quantities. Water brackish and not plentiful, and is found at fifteen feet deep.

Climate.—The same as that of Radhunpoor.

Rivers.—None; but there are numerous tanks, which in average seasons retain water till March, when the inhabitants depend on their wells.

Roads.—There are no made roads, but the ground is free from sand, and in consequence carts travel with great facility throughout the district.

Principal Towns or Villages.—The principal village is Sooegaum, where the Chiefs reside. There are no fortified places; all the villages are situated in the plains, without any defence beyond a common hedge of thorns.

Population.—The population consists of about 5,813 souls, principally Rajpoots.

Language in general use is the Guzerathee, in which all business is transacted.

Revenue and Disbursements.—About equal, and average Rs. 5,500 per annum. It pays no tribute to any Government.

Contingent.—None.

Native Force.—None. The district depends entirely for support on the British Government; but the Chiefs, by paying for the daily food of the men, can collect from their different villages about 40 horse and 400 foot, mostly armed with swords, matchlocks, bows and arrows, all Chowan Rajpoots.

Police arrangements.—The same as Radhunpoor, &c.

DEODUR.

This is a small district of Waghela Rajpoots. Similar agreements to those inserted at pages 31 and 39 of this Selection were signed by the Chiefs; the last, and the one now in force, was signed by them on the 29th October 1826.*

The same policy is adopted towards this Estate as towards that of Warye.

HISTORY OF THE REIGNING FAMILY.

A small district in the possession of a younger branch of the Thurad Waghelas. On the subversion of the Rajpoot authority in Puttun, Bheelree (now under Pahlunpoor) was occupied, and remained for some generations in their possession. Driven out of this by the Mahomedan power, they

* The Opium Engagement inserted at page 23 is also binding on this Chief.

successively occupied Summao in Kankruj, Moonjpoor (now under Radhunpoor), and afterwards Terwara; being again obliged to yield to the Mussulmans, they obtained possession of the Deodur district.

The Deodur district formerly consisted of eighty-four villages, but now not more than half that number remain to the family, many of the remaining villages having been taken possession of by the Kankruj and Bhabhur Koolees. In the famine of A. D. 1786 the district was deserted, the Chief with his family seeking a maintenance elsewhere. One of the Bhayad, Poonjajee, took service with the Nuwab of Radhunpoor, and having given much satisfaction, was assisted by the Nuwab in recovering possession of the Deodur district from the Koolees, who had possessed themselves of it on the departure of the Waghelas. Poonjajee at considerable expense re-established some of the villages, and, in the absence of the elder branch, usurped its rights, and refused to restore them on the return of the Chief. The complaint was brought before Colonel Miles in A. D. 1828, but as the usurpation was antecedent to our authority in this part of Guzerat, it could not be interfered with, and that gentleman contented himself with providing a maintenance, through a Punchayet, for the complainant. The district is now shared by the two sons of Poonjajee, who are considered the Chiefs of Deodur, in supersession of the elder branch.

Thakoors Akhesing and Chandajee are the two principal Chiefs of Deodur, to whom the others pay a nominal obedience. Thakoor Akhesing is seventy-five years of age, and Thakoor Chandajee seventy years of age; the former has one son, and the latter five sons.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARY, GENERAL FEATURES, &c.

Extent and Boundary.—It is bounded on the north by Thurad, south by Bhabhur and Terwara, east by the Kankruj, and west by Sooegaum. In extent it is about twelve miles long, and twenty-five miles broad; it possesses an area of 240 square miles, and contains forty-six villages.

General Features, Soil, and Productions.—Flat plain, sandy throughout, and producing only one crop of the common grains yearly; low jungle here and there.

Climate.—The same as Radhunpoor.

Rivers.—None; but there are numerous tanks, which in average seasons retain water till March, when the inhabitants depend on their wells. Water is found from forty to sixty feet deep.

Roads.—The same as Radhunpoor.

Principal Towns or Villages.—Deodur is the principal village, where the Chiefs reside. There are no fortified places; all the villages are situated in the plain, without any defence beyond a common hedge of thorns.

Population.—The population consists of about 9,000 souls, principally Rajpoots and Koolees.

Language.—Same as Radhunpoor (Guzerathee).

Revenues and Disbursements.—The revenues average about Rs. 5,000 per annum, and the disbursements equal the amount of the revenue. It pays no tribute to any Government.

Contingent.—None.

Native Force.—None. The district depends entirely for support on the British Government; but the Chiefs, by paying for the daily food of the men, can collect from their different villages about 70 horse and 600 foot, mostly armed with swords and matchlocks, and with bows and arrows.

Police arrangements.—Same as Radhunpoor, &c.

CHORWAR (OR SANTULPOOR) AND CHARCHUT.

These are petty districts of Jhareeja Rajpoots. Similar Agreements to those inserted at pages 31 and 39 of this Selection were signed by the Chiefs, the last (and the one now in force) is dated 3rd January 1827.*

The same policy is adopted towards these districts as towards the Warye Estate.

HISTORY OF THE REIGNING FAMILY.

Jhareeja Rajpoots, and brethren of the Rao of Kutch. The Waghela Rajpoots had formerly possession of Santulpoor, but were driven out by the Jhareejas about 350 years ago.

These petty districts are divided amongst a number of Chieftains, the principal of whom are Nathajee, and Gugjee an infant.

Nathajee is sixty years old. He has two sons, Runmuljee twenty-five years of age, and Daveesing fifteen years of age.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARY, GENERAL FEATURES, &c.

Extent and Boundary.—During the rains, when the Runn fills, Chorwar is almost an island. It is bounded north and south by Sooegaum, east by Warye, and west by Kutch; it is about thirty-seven miles long, and seventeen miles broad; it possesses an area of 440 square miles, and contains thirty-three villages.

General Features, Soil, and Productions.—Flat and open. There are three different kinds of soil—clayey, sandy, and black; but these only produce one crop of the common grains during the year. Ghusseea, or self-produced salt, is found in large quantities.

* Vide Note to page 44.

Climate.—The same as Radhunpoor.

Rivers.—None; but there are numerous tanks, which in average seasons retain water till March, when the inhabitants depend on their wells. Water is found from five to twenty feet deep.

Roads.—The same as Radhunpoor.

Principal Towns or Villages.—Santulpoor is the principal village, where the Chiefs reside. There are no fortified places; all the villages are situated in the plain, without any defence beyond a common hedge of thorns.

Population.—The population consists of about 12,000 souls, principally Ahers and Rajpoots.

Language.—Same as Radhunpoor.

Santulpoor..	10,000
Charchut ..	3,000
	13,000

Revenues and Disbursements.—The former average only about Rs. 13,000 per annum, and the latter about the same amount. It pays no tribute to any Government.

Contingent.—None.

Native Force.—The Chiefs merely entertain about 15 horse and foot for their own personal protection, trusting entirely to the British Government for protection from foreign invasion; but they, by paying for the daily food of the men, can collect about 80 horse and 400 foot, mostly Rajpoots, all armed with swords and matchlocks. The Ahers do not belong to a warlike tribe.

Police arrangements.—Same as Radhunpoor, &c.

BHABHUR.

The first British connexion with the petty district of Bhabhur took place in the year 1820, when the Chiefs signed the Agreement inserted at page 31 of this Selection, and subsequently that entered at page 39 on the 30th December 1826, and which is now in force.

Owing to the very indifferent character of the inhabitants of this district, a very minute degree of supervision is exercised by the Superintendent. The Chiefs cannot be trusted with the exercise of any authority whatever.

This district, consisting of seventeen villages, was farmed out of the Terwara Talooka by Rathore Hatheejee of Kankruj, who, in A. D. 1742, took advantage of the anarchy and confusion prevailing in this part of Guzerat, to establish the village of Bhabhur, and by degrees to obtain possession of the deserted lands of Terwara, which now form the district.

There are two nominal Chiefs, viz. Maljee of Joonawas, who is considered the head Koolee Thakurda of eleven villages, and Thakurda Sugram of Nowawas, of six villages; but all the villages are divided and again subdivided amongst a numerous Bhayad, who, from their original connexion with the

parent stem, consider themselves independent of each other, and submit to no control from the senior branches.

Extent and Boundary.—It is bounded on the north by Deodur, south and east by Terwara, and west by Sooegaum and Thurad. In extent it is about ten miles long and nine miles broad. It possesses an area of seventy-two square miles, and contains seventeen villages.

General Features, Soil, and Productions.—A flat country, with a great deal of jungle. Soil principally sandy, and producing only one crop of the common grains yearly. Nothing is produced from irrigation.

Climate.—The same as Pahlunpoor.

Rivers.—None; but there are some tanks, which in average seasons retain water till March, when the inhabitants depend on their wells. Water is found from thirty to fifty feet deep.

Roads.—The same as Radhunpoor.

Principal Towns and Villages.—None of the villages are of any size or deserving of notice. There are no fortified places. All the villages are situated in the plain, without any defence beyond a common hedge of thorns.

Population.—The population consists of about 2,000 souls, almost exclusively Koolees.

Language.—Guzerathee.

Revenues and Disbursements.—About equal, and average Rs. 800 per annum. It pays no tribute to any Government.

Contingent.—None.

Native Force.—None; but the Chiefs, by paying for the daily food of the men, can collect about 20 horse and 500 foot, mostly Koolees, all armed with swords and matchlocks, and with bows and arrows.

Police arrangements.—The same as Radhunpoor, &c.

KANKRUJ.

The criminal jurisdiction of this district is entirely in the hands of the Political Superintendent at Pahlunpoor. A Government Mehta resides at Seoree, and through him all the affairs of the district are managed.

This district was formerly subordinate to the Mahee Kanta Agency, but, owing to its proximity to Pahlunpoor, it was transferred to this Superintendency in A. D. 1844. Our first connection with this petty State took place in 1819-20, when the Mahee Kanta Agency was formed.

This district is situated on the eastern and western banks of the Bunnass river, and contains 62 villages, all of which (with the exception of "Thurra,"

which is under a Rajpoot Chief, and consists of 25 villages) are in the possession of Koolee Chiefs, formerly of Rajpoot origin, but who have lost caste by intermarriages with Koolee women.

The Thurra Chief is also of Koolee origin; but five generations ago, the then Koolee Thakoor of Thurra, Jewajee, by affecting the Rajpoot dress and manners, and separating himself from his own connexions, eventually was received into the Rajpoot tribe, and the family now, notwithstanding their undoubted Koolee origin, experiences no difficulty in procuring wives from the poorer Rajpoot families.

This district is subdivided as follows:—

Putta of Thurra, 25 villages, shared as follows:

15 villages between Juswut Sing wulud Maha Sing, Ajeet Sing wulud Jalum Sing, and Koonvur Akheraj.

8 villages between the above and the Chiefs of Wurra.

2 villages between ditto and the Chiefs of Ranukpoor.

Putta of Oon, 7 villages, shared between Prithiraj wulud Ruttun Sing and Hamerjee wulud Bheemajee.

Putta of Wurra, 5 villages, shared between Bunnajee wulud Dolajee and Sowajee wulud Hatheejee.

Putta of Bhulgaum, 3 villages, shared between Adey Sing wulud Chandajee and Ram Sing wulud Muggajee.

Putta of Ranukpoor, 3 villages, shared between Lalajee wulud Subbul Sing and Adey Sing.

7 villages given in charity to the Bramins, Bhats, and Gossaens.

The remaining 12 villages are divided and subdivided amongst a numerous Bhayad, all independent of each other, and acknowledging obedience to no power but that of the British Government.

They have been notorious thieves from the earliest times, but since the establishment of the Agency at Pahlunpoor and the rigid enforcement of village responsibility (for no excuse is received, and every village in which an offence has been committed must, in the event of not being able to trace out the offender to another village, be answerable for the crimes) serious offences have greatly decreased, although petty thefts, particularly of cattle, are common enough.

The number of boundary disputes which of late years have sprung up amongst the Koolee population, is a satisfactory proof that the possession of land is much more appreciated by them now than formerly. A few years ago the cultivation was confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the villages, the rest of the land being waste and covered with thick jungle; and so unsafe were the roads, that no traveller without escorts would venture to pass through the country. All this has since changed; the jungle is rapidly diminishing, and cultivation extending in all parts; travellers, and merchants with valuable property, pass

through without escorts, and are seldom molested: the feeling of security is so great, that, in alighting at villages, the common precaution of procuring a village watchman to protect their property during the night is frequently neglected, without advantage being taken of this neglect by the Koolees of the district. The above remarks apply equally to the district of Badur, an off-shoot from Kankruj.

BOUNDARY, GENERAL FEATURES, CLIMATE, &c.

Extent and Boundary.—The Kankruj Estate is bounded on the north by Pahlunpoor, east by the Gaekwar districts, south by Radhunpoor, and west by Terwara and Deodur. It is about thirty miles long, and its greatest breadth is about the same; it possesses an area of 507 square miles, and contains sixty-two villages.

General Features, Soil, and Productions.—A flat open country, tolerably wooded, and situated on both sides of the Bunnass river. There are two sorts of soil, sandy and black. It produces the usual monsoon crops, as well as those from irrigation.

Climate.—The same as Pahlunpoor.

Rivers.—The Bunnass river runs through the district, but is usually dry in the hot weather. The inhabitants depend on their wells for drinking water. Water is abundant throughout, and is found at twenty-five feet deep.

Roads.—There are no made roads, but the ground is tolerably free from sand, and in consequence carts travel with great facility throughout the district.

Principal Towns or Villages.—None of the villages are of any size or deserving of notice. There are no fortified places; all the villages are situated in the plain, without any defence beyond a common hedge of thorns. A large number of the Gaekwar Horse are stationed in the different villages to keep the peace.

Population.—The population consists of about 12,945 souls, almost exclusively Koolees.

Language in general use is the Guzerathee, in which all business is transacted.

Revenues and Disbursements.—Average only about Rs. 18,000 per annum; the disbursements about the same amount.

It pays Sicca Rs. 6,006-10-0, or Company's Rs. 5,592-15-4, the amount of Ghansdana and Jumabundee tribute, to the Gaekwar.

Contingent.—None.

Native Force.—None. The district depends entirely for support on the British Government; but the Chiefs, by paying for the daily food of the men,

can collect about 150 horse and 2,000 foot, mostly Koolees, all armed with swords, matchlocks, bows and arrows.

Police arrangements.—The same as Radhunpoor, &c.

Statement showing the number of Guns and Swivels in the possession, at the close of the year 1853, *of the Chiefs under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency.*

States or Talookas.	Under 6-Pounders.	6-Pounders.	9-Pounders.	12-Pounders.	Swivels.
Pahlunpoor	3	..	..	2	2
Radhunpoor	11	..	..	2	130
Thurad	..	..	..	..	10
Wao	..	..	..	..	10
Kankruj	2	1	..	..	1
Total..	16	1	..	4	153

BRIEF NOTES

RELATIVE TO

THE SEVERAL NATIVE STATES

COMPRISED WITHIN

THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCY OF PAHLUNPOOR.

BY

MAJOR J. R. KEILY,

20TH REGIMENT BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY,

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Phl

Submitted to Government on the 15th June 1854.

Brief Notes by Major J. R. Keily, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, containing information on the following points, connected with each of the petty States under that Superintendency.

I. Name, title, and age of Chief.
II. Usual place of residence.
III. Names and ages of legitimate male issue, and of the principal persons of the Court.
IV. Whether tributary or not; if so, to whom, and annual amount of tribute.
V. Estimated gross annual revenue.
VI. Boundaries of territory, and estimated area in square miles.
VII. Prevailing nature of the soil, usual means of irrigation, and general features of the country.
VIII. Natural and industrial resources.
IX. Routes, approaches, and means of communication by land and water.
X. Climate, and average range of thermometer.
XI. Average annual fall of rain.
XII. Estimated population.
XIII. Religion, language, tribes, and castes.
XIV. Brief notice of the mode in which civil and criminal justice are administered.
XV. Nature of punishments awarded for criminal offences.
XVI. Educational measures.
XVII. Progress of vaccination.
XVIII. Prevalent diseases.

PAHLUNPOOR.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Futteh Khan wulud Feroje Khanjee,* "Dewan Sahib Bahadoor," age 55 years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Pahlunpoor.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue.

III. The Dewan has four sons by two different wives, viz:—

1. Zorawur Khan, 30 years of age, heir to the Gadee.
2. Ahmud Khan, 27 years of age.
3. Oosman Khan, 25 years of age.
4. Seekunder Khan, 24 years of age.

Principal persons of the Court.

1. Meer Nezam Khan, of Naveesna, 65 years of age, cousin.
2. Meer Mahomed Khan, of Chunneana, 18 years of age, nephew.
3. Meer Dulloo Meea, of Wasna Sunbur, 40 years of age, cousin.
4. Wuzeer Ishwur Moteechund, 30 years.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. Pays Babasaee Rs. 50,000, or Compâny's Rs. 45,512-8-0, to His Highness the Gaekwar at Baroda.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. The revenues of the State, including land produce, taxes, and custom receipts, average nearly Rs. 300,000 per annum.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Bounded on the north by Marwar and Sirohee, south by the Gaekwar districts of Puttun and Kheraloo and the Kankruj Zilla, east by Sirohee and Danta (subordinate to the Mahee Kanta), and west by Thurad and Deodur. It possesses an area of 2,384 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. To the north and west the soil is poor and sandy, generally producing but one crop during the season; south and east it is a rich black soil, allowing of three crops, viz. Wursaloo, Oonaloo, and Rubee, being produced during the year.

* Futteh Khan died on the 11th July 1854, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Zorawur Khan.—*Editor.*

For the Wursaloo, or monsoon crops, slight rain is sufficient, but for the two latter heavy rain is necessary, when the yield is very abundant. Grain of all sorts is produced, with a very superior description of rice, which is much sought after by the wealthy inhabitants of Marwar and Radhunpoor. Large supplies of grain are yearly imported into Marwar and Sirohee, and in years of scarcity the inhabitants of these countries depend for their supplies of grain on the Pahlunpoor districts. Water was, it is said, formerly much more plentiful and procurable much nearer to the surface than at present; the average depth at which it is now found is about eighty feet. The usual mode of irrigation is by raising up water in a leathern bag (Kos*) into a reservoir, whence it is conducted by channels to wherever it may be required: the Persian wheel is only used in gardens. The country south and east is undulating, and tolerably well covered with trees. Towards the north and north-east it is very mountainous, and covered with jungle; the villages are far apart, and generally poor and small; the hills afford excellent pasturage ground, and much useful timber for building purposes is procured out of them. North-west, where it abuts on Marwar and Thurad, the country is a level plain.

VIII. The Banyan population carries on a trade with Pallee in Marwar, Dhollera, Ahmedabad, and Radhunpoor. From Marwar, opium, and coarse cloths for the use of the lower orders, are imported: from Dhollera Bunder, Europe cloths, spices, &c. &c. are procured: from Ahmedabad, velvets, kinkobs, silks, and a fine description of cloths worn by men and women; but of late years the trade in these cloths has much diminished, Europe cloths being in request, and worn by all except the labouring classes: from Radhunpoor raw cotton in large quantities is imported for the use of the inhabitants.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

The only exports are grain, ghee, oil (Theel and Sursao), and a coarse cloth, termed Cadee, which is fabricated by the Dhers of the villages, and largely imported into Katteewar, &c.

The Native artificers are very indifferent workmen; indeed the system of free labour which obtains here to a great extent, and which the Political Superintendent has tried in vain to keep down, is fatal to any development of Native skill. A clever artisan finds it to his interest to conceal his ability, as any display of it would increase the demand upon him of free labour from the Dewan and others entitled to it, and which, according to the customs of the country, he cannot refuse to perform. The best workmen are the ironsmiths; they manufacture very fair swords, knives, and spear-heads, but are very inferior to the workmen in Kutch and other places.

* By a pair of bullocks.

IX. The high road from Ahmedabad to Pallee passes through the Pahlunpoor districts, also from Ahmedabad to Nusseerabad, Ajmeer, Delhi, Agra, &c. *viâ* Deesa, which is situated about eighteen miles west of the Town of Pahlunpoor. It is accessible on all sides; and although there are no made roads owing to the heaviness of the sand, communication with all the bordering districts by the common village roads is free and open, except in the rains, when the freshes in the Bunnass and other rivers occasionally impede communication. From its inland position it has no water communication.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

X. The climate is dry and hot: the cold weather scarcely lasts two months, December and January being generally the two coldest months. The months of April, May, and June, and until the rains fall, are very hot; the two last in particular are scarcely endurable. July and August are pleasant if the rain falls, but otherwise extremely warm. In September and October the rays of the sun are very powerful, and about the end of September fever shows itself, and lasts until the cold weather fairly sets in, which seldom takes place before December.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

The following is the maximum and mean range of the thermometer for the twelve months in the year:—

Months.	Maximum.	Mean.	Months.	Maximum.	Mean.
January	72°	59°	July..	82°	75°
February	73	61	August	82	71
March..	89	71	September	83	72
April	95	82	October	88	74
May	99	83	November	88	69
June	103	93	December..	65	63

XI. The rains are expected about the end of June, but frequently do not appear till the middle of July; they set in with the usual storm of thunder and lightning, but very much modified in violence to what it is on the coast. July and August are the two heaviest months; little rain falls in September, and about the middle of that month the monsoon passes away with a slight thunder storm. Heavy rain is not required in September, and a fall of a few hours is quite sufficient to ensure a plentiful harvest, and prepare the ground for the after crops. The average fall of rain is about eighteen inches.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XII. About 1,78,051 souls; about one-seventh of this number are Mussulmans, the remainder Hindoos.

Estimated Population.

Religion. XIII. Mahomedan and Hindoo.

Language. The language in common use is the Guzerathee, but the Mussulmans speak Hindostanee and Sindee. All business is transacted in Guzerathee, in which language also all the records are kept.

Tribes and Castes. The Mussulmans are divided into three classes, viz. Syud, Patan, and Sheikh. The Patans, to which caste the Dewan belongs, are all of Affghan origin; the Syuds and Sheikhs are from Hindoostan, and most of the ancestors of the families now in existence accompanied Dewan Kumal Khan to Pahlunpoor when driven out of Jhalore by the Rathores in A. D. 1698. It is customary amongst the Sheikhs, to distinguish them from others, to prefix the name of the country from which they have originally come; for instance, those from Behar, Nagore, and Mundore are known as Beharee, Nagoree, and Mundoree Mussulmans; others again, of Rajpoot origin, are known by the name of their former tribe, viz. Toer, Punnar, Chowra, Rathore, Bhattee, &c. which is invariably prefixed to their names, as Toer Azum Khan, &c. There are a few Arab, Sindee, Belooch, and Mukranee families, but they are all of late standing, having been entertained as mercenary Sepoys within the last fifty years. Besides the above, there are three other classes of Mussulmans, viz. Borah, Mehman, and Mohman. The first originally came from Arabia; they speak Arabic, and are able to read and write in that language: the Mehmans are descended from the Lohana Banyans of Sind. Both these castes are industrious shopkeepers, and the Borahs in particular, having fewer prejudices than the Banyan shopkeepers, do not object to reside alone in the distant border Bheel villages, supplying the inhabitants with what they require; they possess much influence over the Bheels, and are known to be receivers of the stolen property obtained by the Bheels in their predatory excursions.

The Mohmans are descended from the Koonbee or cultivating classes; they are most industrious cultivators, are generally in good circumstances, and, from their intelligence, are held in great respect by the community.

The Hindoo population is composed of the three following castes, viz. Bramin, Ksh'tree, and Súder.

The Bramin community is divided into the following castes, viz :—

1, Owdich Bramin.
2, Suhusra Owdich.
3, Sirmalee Bramin.
4, Meywara Bramin.
5, Omewal Bramin.

The greater part of these are cultivators of the soil, and, from not being particular in the observances of their religion, are not held in much respect as Bramins; others take service, and the remainder follow the duties of priests, spiritual instructors, schoolmasters, &c.

Tuppoduns form a sixth class of Bramins. They lost caste by intermarrying with women of other castes; they now form a separate section of the class, and are usually employed as Chobdars; they are also expert bricklayers.

The Ksh'tree is divided into the following castes, viz. Rajpoot and Banyan. The Rajpoot class comprises the following tribes:—

1, Purmar.	5, Waghela.	9, Rana.
2, Solunkhi.	6, Chowan.	10, Jhalla.
3, Goel.	7, Rathore.	11, Deora.
4, Chowra.	8, Diole.	

They are all landed proprietors, many of them being Chiefs of Talookas, with a numerous Bhayad in enjoyment of villages, lands, &c. Many of these Chiefs formerly belonged to Sirohee, but being unable to obtain assistance from their own sovereign, applied to Pahlunpoor, and wrote over shares in their possession to the Dewan. The poorer classes take service as Sepoys, &c.

The Banyan caste is divided into the following classes, viz:—

1, Veesa Sirmalee.	5, Pancha.	
2, Ooswal.	6, Wussawul	Nagra Banyans.
3, Pirwal.	7, Dussawul	
4, Dussa Sirmalee.		

This caste, from its wealth and intelligence, possesses great influence in the country. The principal men of the tribe are Shroffs, merchants, and money-lenders; the poorer, retail shopkeepers. The Karbarees and Mehtas in the employ of this Durbar, and of all the Chiefs in the country, mostly belong to this caste; and, as the Thakoors are from their habits and want of education unfitted to transact business, the whole management of affairs is left in their hands.

The following divisions of caste are included in the Súder:—

The Koonbees are divided into three classes, viz. Leora, Anjuna, and Kurwa:

1. The Leora Koonbees are a most industrious race of cultivators, and are much respected by the community. The practice of female infanticide is said to exist in this caste; but no case has been known to have occurred within the Pahlunpoor districts.

2. The Anjuna Koonbees are of Rajpoot origin, eat meat, and are partial to spirits; they are dissipated in their habits, and indifferent cultivators, and are in consequence but little respected.

3. The Kurwa Koonbees are, like the Leora Koonbees, very industrious cultivators. In this caste marriages only occur once in ten or twelve years, and as it is considered disgraceful to possess a grown up daughter unmarried, the parents take care to avoid this disgrace by marrying their children, however

young, even a few days after birth, when the time for the marriages of the caste arrives.

Bhats and Charuns.—Bankers, money-lenders, genealogists, and constant attendants at all ceremonies, where they obtain money by singing the praises of the principal people. They also act as securities for Chiefs and others, and are in this respect a very useful class; they are much respected by the Hindoo community, particularly by the Rajpoots and Koolee Thakurdas. Every Rajpoot or Koolee Chief has his family Bhat, who keeps a record of the genealogy of the family, and to whom references are made when disputes with regard to consanguinity are concerned. All information afforded by them is so exaggerated, that much caution in receiving it must be exercised.

Turghalla.—Originally of Bramin origin, but now form a separate class; they are itinerant players, imitators of animals, &c., and are always found at fairs, or where large concourses of people assemble.

Bhan.—Like the Turghallas, itinerant players, &c.; but they are great extortionists, and through abuse, or pretending to inflict personal injury on themselves, obtain presents of money, &c. from the more timid of the community.

Gossaens, Wurgees, Ateeths, Suneasees, &c. &c.—Religious wandering mendicants. Those who reside together in communities, termed Muths, are most respectable; many of these Muths have assignments of lands, which are cultivated by the younger members of the community. They frequently act as bankers and money-lenders, also become security for the Chiefs and others. Some of these Muths are still held in great respect by the Hindoos, especially by the Koolees, and formerly the Koolees refrained from plundering within the precincts of the Muths; but the feeling is passing away, and I have occasionally had to call on the Mahunth* to afford restitution for robberies committed within the limits. Solitary Gossaens, &c., who reside on the outskirts of villages, are seldom of good reputation, and are known to connive at robberies. The head of the Muth is termed Mahunth, and all below him are termed Chela, or disciples. Many of the disciples contract marriages, and are then expected to live outside the Muth: they receive proselytes, and occasionally purchase children to bring up in the tenets of their order; they are composed of many castes, but none lower than Koolees are received.

Koolees.—The Koolee population of these districts is large, and their possessions comprise one-sixth of the Pahlunpoor districts. They all claim Rajpoot origin, and assert that they lost caste by intermarrying with Bheel women many centuries ago. In support of their assertion of their Rajpoot descent, the different classes of Koolees are known by the patronymics of the Rajpoot tribe to which they formerly belonged.

* Chief of the Muth.

They are divided into the following classes, viz :—

1, Rathore Koolee.	4, Songhurra Chowan Koolee.
2, Waghela Koolee.	5, Dabee Koolee.
3, Solunkhi Koolee.	6, Mukwana Koolee.

They are all landed proprietors, and have enjoyed free of tax, from immemorial times, the produce of their lands, paying no dues even to their Chiefs, to whom they are all related. They have established rights over villages within their neighbourhood, termed Geeras, Vol, Ruckopa, Lagut, &c., all a species of black mail, founded in violence, and given by the weaker villages to purchase the forbearance of their more powerful neighbours. They are all addicted to marauding, and in former days the Chiefs openly countenanced predatory excursions, receiving shares in the stolen property. A great alteration has taken place in their habits since the establishment of the British power in Guzerat, and although petty robberies are still very common, plundering in gangs, headed by the Chiefs or their Bhayad (brethren), is entirely put a stop to.

Bheels.—The Bheel population is regarded by the Koolees as greatly inferior to themselves. Like the Koolees, they cultivate land free of any duty; but there are no Chiefs amongst them. They occasionally reside in hamlets by themselves; they are incorrigible thieves, but seldom associate with the Koolees in their robbing excursions. The Bheels are few in comparison with the Koolees.

The remaining divisions of the caste are as follows :—

Sootar	Lohar	Sonar	Kunsara	Koombhar	Ghanchee	Durjee	Dubgur
carpenter	smith	goldsmith	coppersmith	potter	oilman	tailor	
Ghanja	Mochee	Khutree and Chumpa		Malee	Jagree	Kulal	
barber	shoemaker	dyers		gardener	prostitute	liquor-seller	
Dhobee	Rabaree	Waghree	Rawulia	Lohana			
washerman	herdsman	snarers of game	donkey-keeper	traders and camel-keepers			
Bujjania	Dhers			Bhoees			
basket-makers	preparers of leather and foot-mats of coarse cloths			bearers and fishmen			
Orh	Kapree, Kamrea, Dakotra, and Tooree						
well-diggers	wandering beggars						

The following trades are followed by Mussulmans :—

Chowara	Sulat	Khuradhee		Pinjara
plasterer	cutters of stones	turners in wood and ivory		cleaners of cotton
Taee	Kusaee	Dhobee	Hujjam	Dhool Dhoya
fabricators of cloth	butcher	washerman	barber	gold and silver refiners
Moosla Koombhar	Bhar Bonja	Dullugurra	Fakeers, &c.	
potters, brick-makers, &c.	vegetable sellers	workers in wool	wandering mendicants.	

XIV. *Civil Jurisdiction.*—All disputes connected with the revenue administration are settled by the Kamdar in charge of the district, assisted by the head Patel of the village, an appeal being open to the Dewan's Court of Civil Justice in Pahlunpoor, to which court the case is referred in the event of the Kamdar being unable to settle it. Pecuniary claims must be referred to this court, a fee of 10 per cent. being charged. All caste disputes of a civil nature are referred to be settled by Punchayet, according to the customs of the caste; in aggravated cases the offender is fined in addition to the decision of the caste.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

Cases against morality, namely intriguing with and carrying off the wives of others (if the parties belong to the same caste, and the woman is unwilling to return, or the husband to receive back his wife) are disposed of by making the offender refund the expenses of the marriage to the injured husband; a fine being also levied by the Durbar. Common cases of intriguing are disposed of by fines; but when the case is an aggravated one, and the parties are of different castes, imprisonment, in addition to a fine, is frequently awarded.

Criminal Jurisdiction.—Trivial cases of assault, abuse, and robbery are settled by the Kamdar of the district, and head Patel of the village, by fine and imprisonment, compensation to the injured party invariably forming part of the punishment; every case so disposed of being duly reported to the Hoozoor. Serious cases are referred to the Dewan's Court of Criminal Justice at Pahlunpoor, and are disposed of by that court; but all punishments of a serious nature are submitted to the Political Superintendent, for his sanction.

XV. Fines, flogging, and imprisonment (with or without hard labour) for various periods, the offender paying for his own maintenance in prison, or the Chief of the village to which he may belong; compensation to the injured party always forming part of the sentence.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XVI. An English school was established in 1840, and a schoolmaster, on Rs. 40 per mensem, entertained; but the school is very poorly attended, the scholars seldom exceeding twenty, and with few exceptions the inhabitants of Pahlunpoor show no inclination to avail themselves of this opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the English language.

Educational measures.

The Durbar takes no interest whatever in promoting any educational measures. It is willing enough to admit the advantages derivable from education, but even so small an outlay as the sum abovementioned is most reluctantly bestowed, and if left to itself the Durbar would withdraw its support altogether from the English school.

The Bramins, Banyans, and others, to whatever castes they may belong, occupied in their secular and religious affairs, all to a certain extent educate their children; the teachers employed are generally either Bramin or of the Banyan priest class; the amount of instruction given is very limited. The teachers receive pay at the rate of one rupee per annum from each scholar, and in about four years it is expected by the parents that their children will have learnt to read and write, and have acquired some knowledge of arithmetic. The boys then, if intended for trade, are usually apprenticed out to the principal men of their trade, and in about two years they become tolerably proficient in keeping accounts, and with the principles of the trade they intend to follow. The same system is pursued with those who desire to enter the public service as Mehtas, &c.; and many of these youths attend the Political Superintendent's Kutcheree for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the routine of business, to enable them to fill subordinate situations.

With the above exception, I regret to say that the mass of the population is without education. Even amongst the Rajpoot Thakoors but few are able to sign their names, and none feel ashamed of their ignorance, or show any anxiety to have their children better educated; their days are mostly spent in idleness and dissipation, which soon unfit them from taking any active share in the management of their Estates. The natural result is, that every thing is left in the hands of the Banyan Karbarees, who cannot but regard with satisfaction a system which makes them paramount, and places the whole produce of the Estate in their hands. From the Thakoor nothing is to be expected, and the Karbarees know their own personal interests too well to advocate the progress of education and enlightenment of the Native mind.

The Mussulman Chiefs are much more intelligent than the Hindoos of the same rank; they are mostly able to read and write Guzerathee with tolerable facility; and, as far as my experience goes, they appear in consequence to be less under the influence of their Karbarees.

There are about twenty-six schools in the Pahlunpoor districts, in which about 473 youths receive instruction.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. A vaccinator was appointed in 1849. The following are the results :—

Vaccinated in the last six months of 1850	1,595
Ditto in 1851	3,220
Ditto in 1852	2,879
Ditto in 1853	2,748
Ditto from 1st January to 31st May 1854.....	1,263
Total..	11,705

I am happy in being able to state, that the feeling in the Pahlunpoor districts in favour of vaccination is increasing. The vaccinator reports very favourably of the conduct of the inhabitants, and of the little difficulty now experienced in inducing the Ryuts to allow their children to be vaccinated.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Cutaneous diseases; diarrhœa; dracunculus; fevers, remittent; inflammations, external; opthalmic affections, acute; rheumatism; small-pox; measles; cholera, bilious; cholera, spasmodic.

RADHUNPOOR.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Zorawur Khan Wulud Shere Khan, His Excellency the Nuwab, age 35 years.

Usual place of Residence.

II. Radhunpoor.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue.

III. His Excellency the Nuwab has two sons; the elder, Bismilla Khan, heir to the Gadee, is 11 years of age, and the younger, Futteh Jung Khan, 6 years old. No peculiarity exists in respect to the order of succession.

Principal persons of the Court.

Seedee Seeroor, of Radhunpoor, age 22 years.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. Pays no tribute to any one.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. The revenues average about Rs. 2,50,000 per annum.

Boundary of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Radhunpoor, including the Purgunas of Summee and Moonjpoor, is bounded on the north by Morwara and Terwara, south by Mundul Jhinjoowara, east by the Puttun districts, and west by Warye; and possesses an area of 833 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. A flat, open plain, without a hill of any sort. There are three different soils, the sandy, black, and saline, from which the produce is wheat and all the common grains; also cotton in large quantities is produced; but all grown from the monsoon rains, nothing from irrigation except vegetables. Water is found from ten to thirty feet deep, but is only sweet when found near the surface.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. The principal occupation of all classes is the cultivation of the soil. The Banyan population is numerous and wealthy, and trade with Dhollera, &c. in Katteewar, and Mandvee in Kutch, whence are imported English cloths of all

sorts, spices, teakwood, &c.; from Marwar, opium, and cloths for men and women; and from Ahmedabad, kinkobs, velvets, silks, &c. The exports are wheat (very fine) and cotton to Bombay and Guzerat. Coarse red and unbleached cloths are manufactured by the Dhers, and are used by the poorer classes. The artificers are on a par with those of Pahlunpoor. The breed of cattle is very fine.

A fine description of saltpetre is manufactured, and the Runn produces large quantities of salt, the exportation of which is prohibited, Government having entered into an agreement with the Chief to that effect, paying him compensation for the loss of his transit duties.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. Accessible on all sides. In the rains, from freshes in the Bunnass river, the communication is occasionally retarded, but in all other seasons it is open.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. During the months of April, May, June, and July the heat is excessive, in consequence of its proximity to the Runn; August and September are pleasant months if rain fall; October and November are again hot; but December, January, February, and March are very delightful, the cold being much greater than in the Pahlunpoor districts. The range of Thermometer not known; but both lower and higher than at Pahlunpoor.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Not known; but under the average of Pahlunpoor.*

Estimated Population.

XII. The population consists of about 45,293 souls; of this number 12,000 are Mussulmans, and the remainder Hindoos.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Religion, Hindoo and Mahomedan. Language, Mussulmanee and Guzerathee; business transacted in the latter language. The Hindoos are divided into the following classes, viz;—

1st or Bramin division—

1. Owdich.
2. Sirmalee.
3. Lachora.
4. Sreegur.
5. Mhor sects.

The Rajpoots are divided into—

1. Purmar.
2. Solunkhi.
3. Goel.
4. Chowra.
5. Waghela.
6. Chowan.
7. Rathore.
8. Duby.
9. Diole.
10. Doria.
11. Puraria.
12. Peedur.
13. Borana.
14. Vinjeah.
15. Wunole.
16. Osmut.

* Vide page 57 of this Selection.

The Banyans are divided into—

1. Ooswal.
2. Wussa.
3. Sirmalee Veesa.
4. Puswal.
5. Dussa Sirmalee.

The Súder division comprises the following—

Tuppodun.	Bhat.	Charun.

Naroda (originally of Rajpoot origin, who have lost caste by intermarrying with women of a lower class; they form the principal portion of the cultivating classes of these districts).

Koonbees (Leora, Kurwa, and Anjuna).	Durjee.	Lohana.
	Ghanja.	Koolee.
Rabaree.	Ghanchee.	Bheel or Rawulia.
Malee.	Mochee.	Nanuckshaee.
Lohar.	Khutree.	Wagree.
Koombhar.	Gosaeen.	Dher.
Sootar.	Waeragee.	Olgano.
Sonar.	Khulal.	

The Mussulman population is large, and consists of Syuds, Patans, and Sheikhs.

The Patan division comprises Mooltani Patan; Moghul Patan (the Nuwab belongs to this class); Belooch Patan. They mostly follow the profession of arms, and are in the employ of the Nuwab; the Belooches are generally landed proprietors.

The following are included in the Sheikh division, and are mostly of Hindoo origin:—

1. Mukranee.	7. Chowan.	13. Toer.
2. Purmar.	8. Naick.	14. Jadow.
3. Rathore.	9. Somra.	15. Gotee.
4. Behleem.	10. Bhuttee.	16. Muleck.
5. Chowra.	11. Mole.	17. Noria.
6. Korrasee.	12. Salum.	18. Teem.

A few cultivate the soil, but the greater part take service as soldiers. The other Mussulman classes are Mehman, Borah, Raojee, and Teneearee, who follow trade.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. But little interference is exercised by the Political Superintendent in the civil and criminal jurisdiction of this State. The same system is followed as in Pahlunpoor; but an appeal is open to the Political Superintendent, who interferes if he deems it necessary.

Subjects of the neighbouring States, who may commit offences in the Radhunpoor districts, are always handed over to the Political Superintendent for punishment; all international disputes are referred for settlement to him.

XV. Fine; imprisonment (with hard labour) for various periods, according to the offence; compensation for injuries sustained being always included in the punishment.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XVI. There are six schools in these districts, in which 400 boys receive instruction; only the trading classes educate their children.

Educational measures.

XVII. The Nuwab has lately agreed to re-entertain a vaccinator, and one has been applied for, who will be sent at the end of the rains.

Progress of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. The same as in Pahlunpoor.*

WARYE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Oomur Khan wulud Shahdad Khan, Thakoor, age 6 years.

Usual place of Residence.

II. Warye.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue.

III. Oomur Khan has a brother, named Hameer Khan, 6 years of age.

Principal persons of the Court.

None.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. Pays no tribute to any one.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. The district is much divided amongst the kinsmen of the Chief; the average revenue is not more than Rs. 18,000 per annum.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Bounded on the north by the district of Charchut, south by the Runn, east by Radhunpoor, and west by Chorwar. It possesses an area of 204 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. A flat, open country like Radhunpoor. There are three kinds of soil, sandy, black, and (towards the Runn) saline. The two former produce one crop yearly of the common grains, with a large quantity of excellent wheat, which, as at Radhunpoor, is produced from the monsoon rain; nothing is produced from irrigation. A good deal of cotton is grown. In the third or saline soil, Ghusseea (or self-produced salt) is found in large quantities; its sale, however, is prohibited, the Chief having entered into an agreement to that effect with the Government, receiving compensation for his transit dues.

* Vide page 64.

VIII. The Banyan population trades with Mandvee, Nuggur Parkur, &c., importing English cloths, &c., spices, and other articles for the use of the inhabitants. The exports are cotton, wheat, and barley. The Dhers make coarse cloths for wear and for carpets. The native workmen are very indifferent artificers; the cultivation of the soil is the principal occupation of all classes.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

IX. It is accessible on all sides. There are no made roads, but from the absence of sand, carts travel with great facility; it has no water communication.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

X. Same as that of Radhunpoor.*

Climate and Average Range of Thermometer.

XI. Not known.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XII. The population consists of about 12,000 souls; of this number 2,000 are Mussulmans, and the remainder Hindoos.

Estimated Population.

XIII. Mahomedan and Hindoo. The language in general use is Guzerathee, but the Sindee is much used, particularly amongst the Juts, who originally came from Sind.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

The Mussulman population is composed of Juts, Raoma (originally of Hindoo descent), Sumoneeah (Sindees), Belooches, Mohmans, and Borahs.

The Hindoo population consists of Bramins, Rajpoots (principally Waghelas), Banyans, and Lohana Banyans from Sind.

The Súder division comprises all the different trades and occupations mentioned in the "Santulpoor" account.

XIV. This petty State is under attachment during the minority of the Chief; its affairs, both civil and criminal, are managed by a Mehta, acting under the orders of the Political Superintendent.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. The same as Pahlunpoor.†

XVI. There is only one school in Warye, attended by twenty-five boys, who are instructed by a Bramin. Bramins, Banyans, and other traders educate their children, but none of the other classes.

Educational measures.

XVII. This State, with five others, has lately agreed to pay its share to keep up a vaccinator, and one has been lately appointed. The result will be hereafter shown.

Progress of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. The same as at Pahlunpoor.‡

* Vide page 65. † Vide page 62. ‡ Vide page 64.

THURAD AND MORWARA.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief. I. Kurrunsingjee wulud Kanjee, Thakoor, age 70 years.

Usual Place of Residence. II. Thurad.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue. III. Koonvur Wunnajee, age 52 years, has two sons: Kengarjee, 20 years, and Bhooput Sing, 4 years old.

Purbut Sing, age 40 years, has one son—Wukht Sing, age 6 years.

Principal persons of the Court. None.

Whether Tributary on not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. IV. Pays no tribute to any one.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue. V. The revenues of Thurad, including the small district of Morwara, also belonging to the Chief, average yearly about Rs. 21,000.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles. VI. Thurad is bounded on the north by Marwar, south by Deodur and Sooegaum, east by Pahlunpoor, and west by Wao; and possesses an area of 644 square miles.

Morwara is bounded on the north by Sooegaum, south by Charchut and Santulpoor, east by Terwara, and west by Charchut and Santulpoor; and possesses an area of 96 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country. VII. *Thurad.*—Generally flat, but in some parts undulating, covered here and there with low jungle, but without trees of any size. The soil is poor and sandy, producing but one crop yearly; and this depends entirely on the monsoon rains. From the great depth of the wells nothing is produced from irrigation, for water is scarcely ever found under 75 feet, and ranges to 120 feet.

Morwara.—Flat, sandy plain, with very little jungle; a few large trees about the villages. The soil, like Thurad, is poor and sandy. Water is found within a few feet of the surface. Vegetables in great quantities are produced from irrigation, but very little grain. Water is raised in a leathern bag, or Kos, by a pair of bullocks.

Natural and Industrial Resources. VIII. The principal occupation is the cultivation of the soil. The Banyans import Europe articles, cloths, &c. from the Dhollera, Bhownuggur, and Mandvee Bunders for the

use of the inhabitants, and from Marwar fine and coarse cloths for men and women; but English cloths are much worn by all classes. The Dhers fabricate coarse cloths. The exports are ghee and grain, mostly to Kutch, Marwar, and Katteewar. A very fine breed of cattle is raised in these districts, much sought after by the wealthy Banyans as draft animals for their riding carts; they fetch prices varying from 60 to 125 rupees per bullock.

The Native artificers are very inferior; nor is there any production, either natural or artificial, deserving of notice.

IX. It is accessible on all sides. The high road from Pallee and Hindoostan to the Dhollera Bunder in Katteewar and the Mandvee Bunder in Kutch passes through this district. During the monsoon the Runn lying between Kutch and Guzerat fills, but the communication between the two countries and Nuggur Parkur is never cut off. Camels and horses are always able to travel, but carts only cross in the dry weather, when the water has subsided.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

X. Much hotter in the months of April, May, and June than Pahlunpoor, and colder in the cold season. Range of thermometer not known.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

XI. Not known; but less than in the Pahlunpoor districts.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XII. The population of Thurad and Morwara amounts to about 27,000 souls; of this number 1,100 are Mussulman, and the remainder Hindoo.

Estimated Population.

XIII. Religion, Hindoo and Mahomedan. Language, Guzerathee; in which all business is transacted. The tribes and castes are as follows:—

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

Bramins—Owdich, Sirmalee, and Sachora. Occupation the same as in Pahlunpoor.

Ksh'tree, and Banyans.

Rajpoots—

1. Purmar.	10. Goletur.	19. Vinjeah.
2. Chowra.	11. Dabee.	20. Veeah.
3. Rathore.	12. Doria.	21. Wunole.
4. Solunkhi.	13 Diole.	22. Deachund.
5. Waghela.	14. Wurun.	23. Evura.
6. Deora.	15. Purar.	24. Tooer.
7. Goel.	16. Puraria.	25. Osmut.
8. Chowan.	17. Borana.	26. Baluch.
9. Kalna.	18. Jhareeja.	

They are all landed proprietors; the poorer classes take service as Sepoys.

Banyans—

1. Veesa Ooswal. 2. Veesa Sirmalee. 3. Juttee and Sajee.

The two last are priests. They are principally occupied in trade, but some take service as public servants, and a few cultivate the ground.

In the Súder division of castes the following are comprised :—

1. Koonbee.	10. Kunkalee Bhat.	19. Lohana.
2. Rabaree.	11. Kapree.	20. Koolee.
3. Sootar.	12. Sonar.	21. Bheel.
4. Koombhar.	13. Khutree.	22. Waghuree.
5. Durjee.	14. Gossaeen.	23. Orh.
6. Ghanjee.	15. Waeragee.	24. Dher.
7. Mochee.	16. Charun, &c.	25. Olgana.
8. Kussara.	17. Khulal.	26. Rawulia.
9. Jagree.	18. Malee.	

The Mussulmans are divided into the following classes :—

Patans—Multanee and Kazee.

Sheikhs—

1. Mukwana.	4. Naick.	7. Khorasee.
2. Rathore.	5. Purmar.	8. Dya.
3. Behleem.	6. Chowan.	9. Sumreea.

The greater part of the above are named after the Hindoo tribes from which they are sprung.

The Mussulman population is small; they cultivate the soil, and take service as Sepoys. The Naicks were formerly principal in Thurad, and the Kumalee Putta of twelve villages is in their possession. A few Mehmans (retail shopkeepers) are found amongst the inhabitants.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. The civil jurisdiction is in the hands of the Durbar; the same system is followed as in Pahlunpoor, an appeal being open to the Political Superintendent.

Criminal Jurisdiction.—Trifling cases are disposed of through the Kamdar and Patel of the village, the punishments being the same as in Pahlunpoor; serious cases are referred to the Political Superintendent. All international crimes are disposed of by him, as the Chiefs will not defer to the authority of each other.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Fine, flogging, and imprisonment (with hard labour) for various periods, the offender paying for his own maintenance in prison, or the Chief of the village to which he may belong; compensation to the injured party always forming part of the sentence.

XVI. There are two schools within the Thurad and Morwara districts, in which about seventy boys are taught to read and write. The principal scholars belong to the Bramin, Banyan, and other trading classes; a few Mussulmans and Rajpoots occasionally attend the schools. Out of a population of 27,000, not more than 600 are said to be able to read and write.

Educational measures.

The Durbar takes no interest whatever in any educational measures, and the inhabitants are left to their own resources to educate their children.

XVII. The Chief of Thurad, and five others under this Agency, have agreed amongst themselves to entertain a vaccinator for the use of their districts, and one has been supplied by the Superintendent of Vaccination. The result will be afterwards reported.

Progress of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases. XVIII. The same as in Pahlunpoor.*

TERWARA.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief. I. Nathoo Khan wulud Belooch Khan, Thakoor, age 30 years.

Usual place of Residence. II. Terwara.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue. III. Nathoo Khan has a son, named Waghjee, 7 years of age.

Principal persons of the Court. None.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. IV. Pays no tribute to any one.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue. V. The revenues average about Rs. 2,000 per annum.

Boundary of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles. VI. Bounded on the north by Deodur, south by Radhunpoor, east by the Kankruj, and west by Bhablur; and possesses an area of 100 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country. VII. A flat open plain, with low jungle here and there. Soil sandy and occasionally black, and only one crop produced during the year, of the common grains; nothing is produced from irrigation. Water is found within thirty to seventy-five feet of the surface.

Natural and Industrial Resources. VIII. The cultivation of the soil is the principal occupation of all classes. The few Banyans who reside in this petty district depend on the States of Radhunpoor, Puttun, and Deesa for

* Vide page 64.

such supplies as may be required for the use of the inhabitants. It is a poor district, and exports nothing but a little grain to Marwar, receiving in exchange coarse cloths from Pallee.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. It is accessible on all sides, and has no water communication.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. The same as Thurad.*

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. The same as Thurad.*

Estimated Population.

XII. The population consists of about 4,480 souls, principally Koolees.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Hindoo and Mahomedan. Hindoostanee and Guzerathee. The Hindoo tribes are divided into the following classes, viz :—

Bramins—Owdich and Sirmalee; Rajpoots—Goel; Banyans—Veesa Sirmalee.

The Súder division consists of Koonbees (Anjuna), Rabarees, Sootar, Lohar, Koombhar, Durjee, Ghanja, Mochee, Sonar, &c.

The Koolees form the principal portion of the inhabitants of this district; the Mussulmans are few, and consist of Belooches, Raoma, Mehman, and Fakeers.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. The same as Pahlunpoor.†

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. The same as at Pahlunpoor.†

Educational measures.

XVI. There is no school; and the few traders either educate their sons themselves, or send them to other districts for that purpose.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. The Chief has lately agreed to pay his share of the expenses of a vaccinator. The results will afterwards be reported.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. The same as Pahlunpoor.†

* Vide page 709 of this Selection.

† Ditto pages 62 and 64 of ditto.

WAO.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief. I. Sirdar Sing wulud Zalum Sing, Rana, age 32 years.

Usual place of Residence. II. Wao.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue. III. Koonvur Oomed Sing, age 6 years.

Principal persons of the Court. None.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. IV. Pays no tribute to any one.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue. V. Averages only about Rs. 8,600 per annum.

Boundary of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles. VI. Wao is bounded on the north by the Sachore district in Marwar, south by Sooegaum, east by Thurad, and west by the Runn. It possesses an area of 360 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country. VII. Like Thurad, a flat sandy soil, with the exception of its western boundary, where the soil is hard and clayey. Only one crop is produced during the year, of the common grains. There are many wells, and water is plentiful, and obtained from nine to forty feet; but is generally brackish the deeper it is found. Nothing is produced from irrigation, except vegetables.

Natural and Industrial Resources. VIII. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the cultivation of the soil. The Banyans are engaged in the same trade as those of Thurad; the exports being the same. It is also famous for its breed of cattle. Ghusseea, or self-produced salt, is found in abundance on the Runn, but the sale is prohibited by Government, the Chiefs receiving compensation for the same. A small shrub, termed "Lomaree," found in large quantities on the border of the Runn, might be made use of in dyeing clothes a dark-blue colour, merely by expressing the juice from the leaves, which is of a deep-blue or indigo colour; it is but little used by the Natives. The artificers are very poor.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication. IX. Accessible on all sides. Although carts during the rains cannot cross to Kutch or Nuggur Parkur, the communication is kept up by camels and horses. Merchants from Marwar, proceeding to Dhollera and the Mandvee Bunders, pass through this district. There are no made roads.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. The same as that of Thurad.* Range of thermometer not known.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Not known.

Estimated Population.

XII. The population consists of about 13,000 souls, principally Chowan Rajpoots.

XIII. Religion, Hindoo and Mahomedan. Language, Guzerathee. There is very little difference between the tribes of this and the neighbouring State of Thurad. Amongst the Rajpoots, the following in addition are found :—

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

1, Charudia. 2, Soer. 3, Dabellia.

But there are no Rajpoots of the Veeah and Deochund class. The Súder division is the same as Thurad.

The Mussulman population consists of Patans, Moguls, Jutts, Belooches, and Sheikhs, which last comprise Ghanchee, Koombhar, and Khalpa Mussulmans. There are a few Mohman shopkeepers.

XIV. The same as in Thurad; but owing to the large Rajpoot community, the Mehta, acting under the orders of the Political Superintendent, is required to interfere, and to assist the Kamdar of the Rana.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. The same as in Pahlunpoor.†

XVI. There are three schools, in which about sixty boys are instructed; they belong to the same castes as in Thurad.

Educational measures.

XVII. The Chief of Wao, with five others, have lately agreed to maintain a vaccinator for the use of their districts. One has been supplied by the Superintendent of Vaccination, and the results will be hereafter reported.

Progress of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. The same as Thurad or Pahlunpoor.‡

SOOEGAUM.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Tejmaljee, age 52 years, half-owner, and Bhugwanjee, age 55 years, half-owner, Thakoors.

Usual place of Residence.

II. Sooegaum.

* Vide page 70. † Vide page 62. ‡ Vide page 64.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue.

III. Bhoput Sing, age 35 years, son of Thakoor Tejmaljee.

Kuljee, age 27 years, Nathajee, age 20 years, and Shao Raj, age 9 years, sons of Thakoor Bhugwanjee.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. Pays no tribute to any one.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. The revenues average about Rs. 5,500 per annum.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Bounded on the north by Wao, south by Charchut, east by Wao, and west by the Runn. It possesses an area of 161 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil; usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. Flat and open. The soil is both sandy and saline, producing but poor crops, and those only of the common grains, and these depend entirely on the monsoon rains. Water brackish, and not plentiful; it is found at 15 feet deep. Nothing is produced from irrigation.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. Cultivation of the soil the principal occupation of the population. The Banyans trade with Nuggur Parkur, Marwar, Pallee, Mandvee Bunder. The imports are Europe cloths of sorts, with spices, &c.; the exports, ghee and grain.

Ghusseea salt is produced in large quantities in the Runn, but its exportation is prohibited, the Chiefs receiving compensation for their transit duties.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. It is accessible on all sides. In the rains, communication with Kutch and Nuggur Parkur is carried on with camels; carts cannot travel till the water subsides. It has no water communication.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. The same as that of Radhunpoor.*

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Not known; but under the average of Pahlunpoor.†

Estimated Population.

XII. The population consists of about 5,813 souls, principally Rajpoots.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Hindoo. Guzerathee. The principal portion of the inhabitants are Rajpoots; they are divided into the following classes:—

1. Soer.
2. Doria.
3. Chowra.
4. Wunnole.
5. Toer.
6. Purar.
7. Puraria.
8. Solunkhi.
9. Purmar.
10. Goel.
11. Gosul.
12. Dor.
13. Munnana.

* Vide page 65. † Vide page 57.

There are a few Bramins, all of the Owdich caste. The Banyans belong to the Veesawul and Dussawul divisions of the caste, and to the Lohana caste from Sind. The other trades and occupations belong to the Súder division, and are the same as in Wao.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. The same as Wao, Thurad, &c.

Nature of Punishments awardedfor Criminal Offences.

XV. The same as Wao, Thurad, &c.

Educational measures.

XVI. There is only one school at Sooegaum, under the management of a Banyan priest; from ten to fifteen scholars attend.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. The Chiefs of this district have agreed to defray their share of the expense of keeping up a vaccinator for the use of their districts. The results will hereafter be reported.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. The same as Pahlunpoor.

DEODUR.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Akharaj wulud Poonjajee, Thakoor, age 75 years, half-owner.

Chandajee wulud Poonjajee, Thakoor, age 70 years, half-owner.

Usual place of Residence.

II. Deodur.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue.

III. Akharaj has a son, named Maloojee, age 32 years.

Chandajee has five sons, viz:—

1. Prithiraj, of 25 years of age.
2. Chuttur Sing, of 23 ditto.
3. Manajee, of 18 ditto.
4. Dadajee, of 14 ditto.
5. Unnund Sing, of 12 ditto.

Principal persons of the Court.

None.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. It pays no tribute to any one.

Estimated Gross Annual Revenue.

V. The revenues average about Rs. 5,000 per annum.

VI. It is bounded on the north by Thurad, south by Bhabhur and Terwara, east by the Kankruj, and west by Sooegaum and Thurad; it possesses an area of 240 square miles.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VII. Flat plain, covered with low jungle, and sandy throughout. Only one crop yearly of the common grains is produced; nothing is obtained from irrigation. Water is generally brackish, and found at the depth of from forty to sixty feet. There are a few tanks, which in average seasons contain water till March.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VIII. Cultivation of the soil the principal occupation of all. The Banyan population is small, and imports what is required from Radhunpoor, Thurad, and Deesa—English cloths of all sorts, spices, &c., opium, and cotton. Ghee is exported in large quantities to the neighbouring districts, Radhunpoor, Thurad, Deesa, &c.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

The Native artificers are very indifferent. Coarse cloths are fabricated by the Dhers, and worn by the labouring classes.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. Accessible on all sides. From its inland position it has no water communication.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. The same as Radhunpoor. Average range of thermometer not known.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. The same as Pahlunpoor.

Estimated Population.

XII. The population consists of about 9,000 souls, principally Rajpoots and Koolees.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Religion, Hindoo and Mahomedan. Language, Guzerathee. The tribes and castes are as follows:—

Bramins—Owdich and Sirmalee.

Rajpoots—

1. Purmar.
2. Solunkhi.
3. Goels.
4. Kalma.
5. Waghela.
6. Goleter.
7. Rathore.
8. Dabee.
9. Chowra.
10. Deora.
11. Doria.
12. Purar.
13. Puraria.
14. Borana.
15. Joja.
16. Peea.
17. Winjiah.
18. Wunole.
19. Blass.
20. Tooer.
21. Oomut.
22. Dore.

Banyans—Veesa Sirmalee and Dussa Sirmalee.

The Súder division comprises the following:—

1. Koonbee Anjuna.	5. Lohar.	9. Ghanja.
2. Rabaree.	6. Durjee.	10. Koolees.
3. Sootar.	7. Ghanchee.	11. Bheels, &c.
4. Koombhar.	8. Mochee.	

There are a few Mussulmans, who follow the trades of potters and oilmen.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. The civil and criminal jurisdiction is in the hands of the Political Superintendent, but trifling cases are settled by the Thakoors and the Government Mehta. Serious cases are always referred to the Political Superintendent. If dissatisfied with the decision of the Thakoors, &c., an appeal is always open to the Political Superintendent.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. The same as Pahlunpoor.

Educational measures.

XVI. There is only one school under a Bramin, in which thirty boys are instructed. The population is principally composed of Koolees, who never educate their children.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. The Chiefs have agreed to pay their share of the expense of a vaccinator, and one has lately been furnished by the Superintendent of Vaccination. The result will be afterwards reported.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. The same as Pahlunpoor.

SANTULPOOR AND CHARCHUT.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Nathajee wulud Hajajee, Thakoor, age 60 years, half-owner.

Gugoobhace wulud Samut Sing, an infant, ditto.

Usual place of Residence.

II. Santulpoor.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue.

III. Nathajee has two sons, named Raeemuljee, 25 years of age, and Daveesing, 15 years old.

Principal persons of the Court.

None.

Whether Tributary, or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. It pays no tribute to any one.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. The revenues average about Rs. 13,000 per annum.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Bounded on the north by Morwara and Sooegaum, south by the Runn, east by Warye and Radhunpoor, and west by the Runn. It possesses an area of 440 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. Flat and open. There are three different kinds of soil—clayey, sandy, and black; but these only produce one crop of the common grains during the year. Nothing is produced from irrigation.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. Cultivation of the soil is the principal occupation of all classes. The Banyan population trades with Marwar, Ahmedabad, Katteewar, Kutch, and Parkur, importing all sorts of English cloths, spices, &c. &c. Large quantities of Ghusseea, or self-produced salt, are found in the Runn, but its exportation is prohibited, the Chief receiving compensation for his transit duties. The workmen are very inferior. A superior description of coarse cloths for carpets, with a blue stripe, is fabricated by the Dhers, and is much sought after.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. It is accessible on all sides; its western and southern frontiers border on the Runn, which however is fordable throughout the year, although carts can only cross when the waters have dried up.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. The same as Radhunpoor.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Not known; but the average is less than Pahlunpoor.

Estimated Population.

XII. The population consists of about 12,000 souls, principally Ahers and Rajpoots.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Religion, Hindoo and Mahomedan. Language, Guzerathee and Kutchee. The inhabitants are principally Rajpoots and Ahers; the former are of the Jhareeja, Waghela, Rathore, Purmar, Sora, and Sondul tribes. The Banyans are of two classes, Veesa Sirmalee and Ooswal; the latter cultivate the soil. There are five castes of Bramins, viz :—

1. Raghur.
2. Sachora.
3. Sirmalee.
4. Owdich.
5. Purgeeah.

A few act as priests, the remainder cultivate the soil.

The Súder division comprises the usual trades, &c. The Ahers are very numerous, and excellent cultivators. The Mussulmans are very few, and mostly from Kutch.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV. The same as in Thurad, &c.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. The same as in Pahlunpoor.

Educational measures.

XVI. There are two schools, where about twenty-six boys receive instruction.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. This Chief has lately agreed to keep up a vaccinator, with five others, for the use of their districts. The result will be hereafter reported.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. The same as Pahlunpoor.

BHABHUR.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Malljee wulud Bheemajee, Thakoor of Bhabhur Joonawas, age 32 years.

Sugramjee wulud Munajee, Thakoor of Bhabhur Nuwawas, age 30 years.

Usual place of Residence.

II. Bhabhur.

III. Malljee of Bhabhur Joonawas has two sons, viz :—

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue.

Mugjee, 13 years of age.
Maha Sing, 5 ditto.

Principal persons of the Court.

None.

Whether Tributary or not ; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. Pays no tribute to any one.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. The revenues average about Rs. 800 per annum.

Boundary of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Bounded on the north by Deodur, south and east by Terwara, and west by Sooegaum. It possesses an area of seventy-two square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. A flat country, with a great deal of low jungle. Soil principally sandy, and producing only one crop of the common grains yearly. Nothing is produced from irrigation.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. The principal occupation is the cultivation of the soil. The Banyans import from Radhunpoor, Deesa, and Puttun all that may be required for the wants of its Koolee inhabitants.

The exports are grain and ghee to Marwar and Radhunpoor. The artificers are very few and very indifferent.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. It is accessible on all sides, and has no water communication.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. The same as Radhunpoor.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. The same as Radhunpoor.

Estimated Population.

XII. The population consists of about 2,000 souls.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Hindoo. Guzerathee. The tribes and castes are as follows :—

Bramins—Owdich.

Banyans—Dussa Sirmalee.

Lohana.

Súder—

Koonbee (Anjuna).	Ateeth, &c.	Rawul.
Rabaree.	Khulal.	Wagree.
Sootar.	Koolee.	Dher.
Koombhar.	Bheel.	Olgana.
Waeragee.	Orh.	

There are a few Mussulmans—tradesmen, Mehmans, oilmen, and potters.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. The civil and criminal jurisdiction is in the hands of the Political Superintendent. Petty cases are settled by the Government Mehta and the village Chiefs, but all serious cases are referred to the Political Superintendent.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. The same as Pahlunpoor.

Educational measures.

XVI. There has been a school lately established in Bhabhur for the education of six or seven boys, under the management of the Banyan priest.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. A vaccinator has lately been sanctioned by Government, the expense to be defrayed out of the Police Fund.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. The same as Pahlunpoor.

KANKRUJ.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. *Putta of Thurra.*—Juswut Sing wulud Maha Sing, Thakoor, age 47 years; Ajeet Sing wulud Zalum Sing, Thakoor, age 65 years; Akheraj wulud Dowlut Sing, Koonvur, age 27 years.

Putta of Oon.—Prithiraj wulud Ruttun Sing, Thakoor, age 20 years; Hameerjee wulud Bheemajee, Thakoor, age 44 years.

Putta of Wurra.—Bunnajee wulud Dolajee, Thakoor, age 25 years; Sowajee wulud Hatheejee, Thakoor, age 57 years.

The remaining villages are enjoyed in shares by a number of Koolee Thakurdas. They are too insignificant to deserve notice.

Usual place of Residence.

II. The Thakoors of this Zilla live in the different villages abovementioned, viz. Thurra, Oon, and Wurra.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue.

III. *Putta of Thurra.*—Juswut Sing has two sons, viz:—

Gua Sing, 25 years of age.
Manoobhoy, 15 ditto.

Akheraj has a son named Morejee, 2 years of age.

Putta of Oon.—Hameerjee has four sons, viz. Amur Sing, 11 years of age; Veerabhoy, 7 ditto; Dowlut Sing, 3 ditto; Ram Sing, 1 year old.

Putta of Wurra.—Sowajee has two sons, viz: Bud Sing, 25 years of age; Dullajee, 24 ditto.

Principal persons of the Court.

None.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. It pays Sicca Rs. 6,006-10-0, or Company's Rs. 5,592-15-4, the amount of Ghansdana and Jumabundee tributes, to His Highness the Gaekwar.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. The revenues average about Rs. 18,000 per annum.

Boundary of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. It is bounded on the north by Pahlunpoor, south by Radhunpoor, east by the Gaekwar districts, and west by Terwara and Deodur; it possesses an area of 507 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. A flat, open country, tolerably wooded, and situated on both sides of the Bunnass river. There are two sorts of soil, sandy and black. It produces the usual monsoon crops, together with Oonala and Rubbee crops from irrigation.

Water is found from thirty to forty feet deep; the usual means of raising it is by the Kos, or leather bag, as in Pahlunpoor.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. Cultivation of the soil the occupation of all classes. The Banyans trade with Dhollera, Ahmedabad, Radhunpoor, &c., and import spices, sugar, English cloths of all sorts, with kinkobs, velvets, silks, &c., cotton, opium, copper utensils, &c. The exports are ghee, oil, and Jeera (cumin seed). The Kankruj is famous for its breed of bullocks, which fetch good prices as draught animals. The Native artificers are very indifferent.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. Accessible on all sides. During the monsoon, from freshes in the Bunnass river, the communication is sometimes impeded.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. About the same as Pahlunpoor.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. About the same as Pahlunpoor.

Estimated Population.

XII. The population consists of about 13,000 souls, almost exclusively Koolees.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Hindoo. Guzerathee. The Hindoos are divided into the following castes, viz:

Bramins—Owdich.

Rajpoots—Waghela and Jhareeja.

Banyans—

1. Veesa Sirmalee.
2. Dussa Sirmalee.
3. Dussa Poorwal.
4. Veesa Poorwal.

The Súder division comprises the usual classes.

The Koolees form the principal inhabitants of the Kankruj.

The Mussulman population is small; consisting of Mehmans, Borahs, Daree, Moosla, Koombhar, Fakeer, and Sepoys (Sindees and Belooches).

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. The civil and criminal jurisdiction is in the hands of the Political Superintendent. Trifling cases are settled by the Government Mehta and Thakoors, but all serious cases are referred to the Political Superintendent.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. The same as at Pahlunpoor.

Educational measures.

XVI. There are four schools, in which about sixty boys receive instruction. The population is principally composed of Koolees, who never educate their children.

XVII. Government has agreed to allow the expense of a vaccinator to be borne by the Police Fund, for the use of this and the Bhabhur district. One has been applied for to Ahmedabad, but a properly instructed person cannot be furnished until after the rains. The result will be hereafter reported.

Progress of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases. XVIII. The same as at Pahlunpoor.

LIST

OF THE

DISTRICTS, TALOOKAS, PURGUNAS, AND VILLAGES

SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION

OF THE

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT AT PAHLUNPOOR;

THE NAMES OF THE CHIEFS; THEIR CAPITALS, REVENUES, &c.

List of the Districts, Talookas, Purgunas, and Villages subject to the Jurisdiction of the Political Superintendent at Pahlunpoor; the Names of the Chiefs; their Capitals, Revenues, &c.

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Purguna Pahlunpoor Dhadur; Capital Pahlunpoor.	Futteh Khan Dewan; Caste Mahomedan.	1	Kumalpoor Vugda..	कमालपुर वगदा	1,269	
		2	Kibeerpoor.....	किबीरपुर.....	218	
		3	Kooksul	कुकसल.....	608	
		4	Koobhulmér	कुभलमेर	399	
		5	Koombhpoor	कुंभपुर	128	
		6	Kanpoor.....	कानपुर.....	20	
		7	Khuroreeyé.....	खरोडीये	621	
		8	Khodla	खोडला.....	1,569	
		9	Guntamun	गंटामण.....	1,925	
		10	Gudulwara	गादलवाड.....	870	
		11	Nunosun.....	नानोसण	1,157	
		12	Numdotra	नांदोत्र.....	2,843	
		13	Nulasur Mujadur ..	नलासर मजादर	930	
		14	Nugana	नगाणा.....	525	
		15	Nagkhar.....	नागखाड	570	
		16	Chudokha	चडोखा.....	2,277	
		17	Chundeesur	चंडीसर	1,350	
		18	Chekhla.....	चेखला	92	
		19	Chapee	छापी	2,298	
		20	Jugana	जगाणा.....	2,809	
		21	Jerasun, 1st	जीडासण बु॥.....	723	
		22	Jerasun, 2nd	जीडासण खुर्द	694	
		23	Jethi	जेथी.....	804	
		24	Jusspooreeyé	जसपुरीये	142	
		25	Julotur	झलोतर	3,902	Held in Putta by Secundur Khan, Dewan's fourth son.
		26	Umulceara	अमलीयार	647	
		27	Ucheree	अचेडी.....	257	
		28	Umtrolee.....	अंत्रोली.....	356	
		29	Ingola.....	ईंगोल	608	
		30	Umbuth	अंबथ	683	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Purguna Pahlunpoor Dhadur; Capital Pahlunpoor.	Futteh Khan Dewan; Caste Mahomedan.	31	Ucheesun	अचीसण	1,010	
		32	Indran	ईंद्राण	344	
		33	Tokureeyé	टोकरीये	1,228	
		34	Takurwar	टाकरवाड.....	2,744	
		35	Témbhachooree	टेंभाचुडी	1,434	
		36	Dangeeyé Mudana..	डांगीये मडाणा	229	
		37	Téneewar.....	तेनीवाड	2,037	
		38	Teeteewar	तीतीवाड	40	
		39	Thulwar	थलवाड	1,087	
		40	Thoowur.....	थुवर.....	138	
		41	Délwar	देलवाड	62	
		42	Dulwar, near Mudana.	दलवाड नजीक मडाणा.	115	
		43	Dhunalee	धनाली	1,319	
		44	Dhota	धोंता	1,597	
		45	Dhonud	धाणद	1,542	
		46	Purkhuree	परखडी	1,489	
		47	Peerozpoor Mahee..	पीरोजपुर माही.....	2,695	
		48	Peepul Mégal.....	पीपल मेगाल.....	1,323	
		49	Peerozpoor Ookurra.	पीरोजपुर उकरडा....	25	
		50	Pukhanwa Rajpoor..	पखाणवा राजपुर	130	
		51	Peeloocha	पोलुच	1,952	
		52	Putosun	पटोसण.....	2,381	
		53	Futtehpoor Vugda..	फतेपुर वगदा	566	
		54	Futtehgurh, near Puswadul	फतेगढ नजीक पसवादल	337	
		55	Bahadurpoor Vaharpoor.....	बाहदरपुर वाहडपुर..	384	
		56	Do. Kalosun....	बाहदरपुर कालोसन ..	1,016	
		57	Do. Bhootéree..	बाहदरपुर भुतेडी	523	
		58	Buhadurgurh	बाहदरगढ	1,866	
		59	Bhaeesuna	भाईसण.....	1,597	Held in Putta by Secundur Khan, Dewan's fourth son
		60	Bhootéree	भुतेडी	1,080	
		61	Bhangrodeeyé.....	भांगरोडीये.....	497	
		62	Bhutamul, 1st.....	भटामल बु॥	699	
		63	Bhutamul, 2nd	भटामल खुर्द.....	15	
		64	Bhurkawara	भरकावाड.....	1,289	
		65	Bhagul Jugunur....	भागल जगाणा	1,032	
		66	Mudunagurh	मडाणागढ.....	1,899	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Purguna Pahlunpoor Dhadur; Capital Pahlunpoor.	Futteh Khan Dewan; Caste Mahomedan.	67	Malun.....	माल्ण	4,773	
		68	Moreeyé Nagul	मोरीये नागल.....	474	
		69	Moolana	मुलाणा.....	2,622	
		70	Méta	मेता	6,110	
		71	Mahee.....	माही	2,230	
		72	Malosun.....	मालोसण	1,295	
		73	Mudana Dangeeyé..	मडाणा डांगीये	329	
		74	Mujadur.....	मजादर	2,505	
		75	Manpoor Kurjor....	मानपुर करजोड	566	
		76	Matta	माटा.....	508	
		77	Moreeyé Bhootéree..	मोरीये भुतेडी.....	716	
		78	Mégal	मेगाल	993	
		79	Muhumudpoor	महमदपुर.....	2,617	
		80	Rujosun	रजोसण	776	
		81	Rajpoor Pukhunwa..	राजपुर पखंणवा	741	
		82	Runawass	रणावास	65	
		83	Lalawar	लालावाड.....	1,820	
		84	Limbooe	लिंबोई.....	73	
		85	Wussun Peemplee ..	वासणपिंपलो.....	2,677	Held in Putta by *Ahmed* Khan, Dewan's *second son.*
		86	Vussoo	वसु	6,084	
		87	Wussun Jugana	वासण जगाणा	1,010	
		88	Wadna	वांधण	253	
		89	Wassneeun, near Samtee	वासणी नजीक सामटी.	40	
		90	Seesrun	सीसराण	2,262	
		91	Sundéssuree.....	संदेसरी.....	1,613	
		92	Seelumpoor.....	सीलंमपुर	458	
		93	Sasun	सासन	780	
		94	Sulloo Buhudurpoor.	सलु बाहदरपुर.....	592	
		95	Shere Mujadur	शेरपुर मजादर.....	592	
		96	Shédrusun	शेद्रासण	754	
		97	Sagla	सागला.....	456	
		98	Shreepoor	श्रीपुर	497	
		99	Samtee.....	सामटी.....	473	
		100	Sata, near Samtee ..	साटा नजीक सामटी ..	75	
		101	Hoda	हेाडा.....	995	
		102	Veedeencha	वीडींचा	2,222	Held by Ooma Baee, Dewan's wife.
		103	Bhagulpeeplee.....	भागलपीपली.....	1,040	Do. by Phool Baee, Dewan's mother.
		104	Jussloree.....	जसलोडी	996	Do. by Dhewreejee Baee, late Shumshere Khan's wife.

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					Rs.	
Purguna Pahlunpoor Dhadur; Capital Pahlunpoor.	Futteh Khan Dewan; Caste Mahomedan.	105	Shémodra	श्रेमोद्र	1,128	Held by Gourecanee Baee, Dewan's mother.
		106	Ruttunpoor.....	रतनपुर	1,181	Do. in Putta by Oosman Khan, Dewan's third son.
		107	Chuneeyanoo	छनीयानु	1,529	Do. do. by Mahomed Khan, Dewan's uncle's son.
		108	Vurnawara	वर्णावाडा.....	974	Do. do. by Samut Khan, Dewan's brother.
		109	Sudurpoor	सदरपुर	1,451	Do. by Sona Baee, Dewan's wife.
		110	Wassur Moonjpoor..	वासड मुंजपुर	414	Do. by late Majee Baee, Dewan's mother.
		111	Do. Futtehpoor..	वासडु फतेपुर.....	419	Do. in Putta by Ahmed Khan, Dewan's second son.
		112	Peplee Bhugul	पीपली भागल.....	1,742	Do. by Oomur Bukher Baee, Dewan's eldest son's wife.
		113	Paharpoor Bahadurpoor.....	पाहाडपुर बाहादरपुर.	690	
		114	Dhuneeyanoo	धनीयाणु	499	Held in Putta by Punjee Mea, Dewan's brother.
		115	Oomérchoo.....	उमरेचु	129	Do. do. by Beharee Surreef Khan, Dewan's servant.
		116	Vessa	वेसा.....	731	Do. do. by Torabaz Khan Puthan, Dewan's servant.
		117	Bahadurpoor Khorla.	बाहदरपुर खोडला....	382	Do. do. by Shere Khan Puthan, Dewan's servant.
		118	Peerozpoor Tuknee..	पीरोजपुर टाकनी	175	Do. do. by Warye Khan, Dewan's servant.
		119	Hunoomutarra	हनुमतआरा.....	361	Do. do. by Dawood Khan and Ruhid Khan, Dewan's servants.
		120	Dalwan	डालवाण	771	Do. do. by Purbut Khan, Dewan's relation.
		121	Nagulmoreeyé.....	नागलमोरीये.....	40	Do. do. by Baruch Wagjee, Dewan's servant.
		122	Naveesun	नावीसण	368	Do. do. by Nezum Khan-Dewan's brother.
		123	Sukulana.....	सकलाणा	1,196	
		124	Droowar	ध्रवाड	195	Held in Putta by Ragojee Kakusee, Dewan's servant.
		125	Sagrosun.....	सागरोसण.....	1,739	Do. do. by Ahmed Khan, Dewan's second son.
		126	Vuguda	वगदा	1,614	Do. do. by Hoosman Khan, Dewan's third son.
		127	Kanodur.....	काणोदर	4,391	
		128	Chungwar	चंगवाड	2,000	Held in Putta by Phool Baee (late Shumshere Khan's wife).
		129	Chamgu	चांगा	3,612	Do. do. by Oosman Khan, Dewan's third son.
		130	Mugukharé.....	मगखाडे.....	2,787	
		131	Bawulchoorce.....	बावलचुडो.....	2,004	Held in Putta by Hathee Baee (late Shumshere Khan's wife).
		132	Roopal.....	रूपाल	2,424	Do. do. by Mana Baee (late Shumshere Khan's wife).
		133	Wurgam	वडगांव.....	4,075	
		134	Gudhwéreesal.....	गढवेरोसाल	3,520	
		135	Vursor.....	वरसोड.....	350	Held in Putta by Huttoo Mea, Dewan's brother.
		136	Kusbé Pahlunpoor..	कसबे पालनपुर.....	6,054	
		137	Rajpoor	राजपुर.....	22	
			Seewayé Jumma....	सीवाय जमा	5,820	
			Sayur Jukat	जकात सायर.....	23,813	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Talooka Gola; Chief Town Gola.	Futteh Khan, Dewan of Pahlunpoor; Caste Mahomedan.	1	Gola	गोला	2,338	
		2	Puswadul	पसवादल	986	
		3	Bhurode	भरोड	999	
		4	Munpoor Puswadul..	मानपुर पसवादल	906	
		5	Méhurwar	मेहरवाड	865	Held in Putta by Secundur Khan, Dewan's fourth son.
		6	Khusa.....	खसा.....	544	
		7	Aspoor Gola	आसपुर गोला	133	
		8	Do. Kurnor	आसमापुर करनोड ..	117	
		9	Koobharun	कुभारण.....	1,512	Held by Mundoo Baee, Dewan's eldest son's wife.
		10	Kurnall	करणाल	713	
		11	Vurwadeeyé	वरवाडीये.....	490	Held by Kooma Mea, Dewan's relation.
		12	Kurjor.....	करजोड	1,635	
		13	Shumshurpoor	शमशरपुर.....	389	Held in Putta by Oosman Khan, Dewan's third son.
		14	Khémana	खेमाणा.....	437	Do. do. by Deena Chella, Dewan's servant.
		15	Shegpooryé.....	शेगपुरये	125	Do. do. by Bheema Chella, Dewan's servant.
		16	Lonwa.....	लोणवा.....	527	
		17	Mujatpoor	मजातपुर	398	
		18	Goreeal	घोडीयाल	2,124	
		19	Vunsole	वणसोल	2,464	
		20	Dheelana.....	ढीलाणा	921	
		21	Sungra	सांगरा	310	
Talooka Simbhur; Chief Town Simbhur.		1	Puchra	पाचडा.....	1,932	
		2	Chamdunsul	चांदणसल.....	63	
		3	Seelumkote.....	सीलमकोट.....	715	
		4	Kodram	कोदरांम	1,445	
		5	Nugree	नगरी	1,450	
		6	Cheetror.....	चीचोड.....	1,338	
		7	Sedhnee	सेधणी	824	
		8	Padwa.....	पाडवा	206	
		9	Bhakree	भाकरी	359	
		10	Futtéhpoor Koléda..	फतेपुर कालेडा	221	
		11	Bhulgaum	भलगाव.....	498	
		12	Hurdéwassun	हरदेवासण	131	
		13	Gupésuree	गपेसरी.....	142	
		14	Paldee.....	पालडी.....	98	Held in Putta by Saib Khan, Dewan's servant.
		15	Mehpuroo	मेपडु.....	378	Do. do. by Surum Khan, Dewan's servant.

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					Rs.	
Talooka Simbhur; Chief Town Simbhur.		16	Sérpoor Shunbhur ..	सेरपुर शंभर	593	Held in Putta by Tacurmea, Dewan's servant.
		17	Tajpoor	ताजपुर.....	361	Do. do. by Radhun Khan, Dewan's servant.
		18	Nizumpoor	निजामपुर.....	137	
		19	Bahadurpoor Mépur.	बाहादरपुर मेपड्	298	Do. do. by Muzum Khan's son, Dewan's cousin.
		20	Bhookla	भुखला	385	Do. do. by Hyat Khan, Dewan's servant.
		21	Wassun Shunbhur ..	वासण शंभर	651	Do. do. by Purbut Khan, Dewan's uncle.
Purguna Deesa; Chief Town Deesa.	Futteh Khan, Dewan of Pahlunpoor; Caste Mahomedan.	1	Deesa	डीसा	1,276	
		2	Aushuda	अशडा	763	
		3	Jérda	जेरडा	436	
		4	Duma	दामा	563	
		5	Ranpoor, 2nd	राणपुर.....	311	
		6	Ranpoor, 1st	राणपुर बु॥ वासर....	383	
		7	Ukhole	अखोल वासर.....	144	
		8	Vurun	वरण.....	250	
		9	Koopat	कुपट.....	217	
		10	Vudawul	वडावल.....	214	
		11	Loharwar	लोहारवाड	152	
		12	Russana	रसाणा वासर	392	
		13	Dhoowa	धुवा.....	283	
		14	Khurdosun	खरडोसण	353	
		15	Nuwa	नवा.....	35	
		16	Sunuth	सनथ	173	
		17	Jénal	जेनाल	353	
		18	Jakol	झाकोल.....	408	
		19	Puldee.....	पालडी.....	126	
		20	Gurnal	गरनाळ.....	156	
		21	Bulodur	बलोदर.....	237	
		22	Pechdal	पेछडाल.....	221	
		23	Wodhwa	वोढवा	250	
		24	Vurnodoo	वर्णोडु	147	
		25	Bhildee	भोलडी.....	155	
		26	Peeploo	पोपलु	274	
		27	Kamt	कांट.....	480	
		28	Wasunoo.....	वासणु	168	
		29	Dhédhala.....	ढेढाला.....	25	
		30	Booral.....	बुराल	99	
		31	Dawus.....	डावस	93	
		32	Chutral	छचाल	92	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Purguna Deesa; Chief Town Deesa.	Futteh Khan, Dewan of Pahlunpoor; Caste Mahomedan.	33	Khétwa	खेटवा	94	
		34	Tétor	टेटोड	327	
		35	Baeewar	वाद्वाड	345	
		36	Kumor	कमोड	343	
		37	Dhunpoor	धानपुर.....	239	
		38	Vudulee	वडली	120	
		39	Capra, 1st	कापरा बु॥.....	148	
		40	Kumodee.....	कमोडी.....	185	
		41	Therwara	थेरवाड.....	355	
		42	Veeroona.....	वीरणा.....	154	
		43	Bodal	बोडाल.....	28	
		44	Samdeea	सांडीया	153	
		45	Capra, 2nd.....	कापरा खुर्द	199	
		46	Ramshén.....	रामशेण.....	135	
		47	Lukhnee	लाखणी.....	72	
		48	Wassunoo Watum ..	वासणू वातम.....	62	
		49	Samrhee	सामढी	61	
		50	Koochawaroo	कुचावाडु	251	
		51	Rajpoor	राजपुर.....	35	
		52	Rampoor.....	रामपुर	106	
		53	Lalpoor	लालपुर	12	
		54	Nadla	नादला.....	107	
		55	Ugthull	अगथल.....	300	
		56	Moodett	मुडेट.....	123	
		57	Trachulwoo.....	चाचलवु	114	
		58	Rabass Joonawass ..	रावस जुनावास.....	93	
		59	Khérola	खेरोला.....	152	
		60	Nésura Joonawass ..	नेसडा जुनावास.....	100	
		61	Ghana.....	घाणा	152	
		62	Nanee.....	नाणी	293	
		63	Nugphunee.....	नागफणी	183	
		64	Phugoodra	फागुद्रा	95	
		65	Kooda.....	कुडा.	420	
		66	Bhakreeyal.....	भाकरीयाल	..	Deserted.
		67	Dhoba.....	धोबा.....	70	
		68	Raha	राहा	5	
		69	Wara	वारा.....	49	
		70	Khuréra	खडेडा	18	
		71	Néssura Nuwawass..	नेसडा	53	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Purguna Deesa; Chief Town Deesa.	Futteh Khan, Dewan of Pahlunpoor; Caste Mahomedan.	72	Pavurasun	पावडासण.....	5	
		73	Ramun	रामण	..	Deserted.
		74	Seetathur	सीधातर	5	
		75	Ghorhá	गोढा	101	
		76	Bhuruth	भरथ.....	121	
		77	Rambuss Nuwawass..	रांबस नवावास.....	38	
		78	Jussura	जसरा	97	
		79	Ukhol Mahadew-ka-Wass	अखोल माहादेव	34	
		80	Ghorasur.....	घोडासर	25	
		81	Malgurh	मालगढ.....	34	
		82	Shumshérpoor.....	समशेरपुर.....	61	
		83	Moona.....	मुना.....	36	
		84	Mankee	माणकी.....	6	
		85	Sorapoor.....	सोडापुर	..	Deserted.
		86	Jawul	जावल	2	
		87	Wasnoo	वासणु नजीक कुडा....	..	Deserted.
		88	Kusaree	कसारी.....	4	
		89	Veetodur.....	वीटोदर	16	
		90	Augdol	अगडोल	26	
		91	Lutheeyoo	लतीयु	167	
			Seewayé Jumma....	सीवाय जमा	834	
			Sayur Jukat	जकात सायर.....	7,434	
Talooka Dhunneyra.		1	Dhamnéra	धांनेरा.....	633	
		2	Dhaka.....	धाका	440	
		3	Thawur	थावर	279	
		4	Malotroo.....	मालोचु.....	333	
		5	Sétwar.....	सेतवाड.....	63	
		6	Kurradhunee	कराधणी	64	
		7	Walher	वाल्हेर.....	211	
		8	Samulwar	सामलवाड	188	
		9	Useeya	असीया.....	80	
		10	Surala.....	सराला.....	112	
		11	Sakur	साकड	26	
		12	Futtehpoor	फतेपुर.....	134	
		13	Wachola.....	वाकोला	60	
		14	Ulwara	अलवाड	293	
		15	Mamdul	मांडल	75	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Talooka Dhunneyra.	Futteh Khan, Dewan of Pahlunpoor; Caste Mahomedan.	16	Vassura	वासडा	27	
		17	Unapoor, 2nd	अनापुर खुर्द	82	
		18	Négala	नेगाला	29	
		19	Ruveeyoom	रवीयुं	100	
		20	Unapoor, 1st	अनापुर गढ	137	
		21	Roonee	रुणी	74	
		22	Dédhoo	डेहु	106	
		23	Juryoo	जडयु	228	
		24	Seemyoo	सींयु	3	
		25	Mévar	मेवाड	22	
		26	Jaree	जाडी	36	
		27	Rajora	राजोडा	116	
		28	Ruvee	रवी	110	
		29	Wassun	वासण	85	
		30	Khamgun	खांगण	23	
		31	Doogdol	दुगडोल	37	
		32	Wodhoo	वोढू	60	
		33	Bhateev	भाटीव	54	
		34	Rampoor	रामपुर	65	
		35	Ruttunpoor	रतनपुर	13	
		36	Jodwass	जोडवास	21	
		37	Marwar	मारवाड	28	
		38	Juyutpoor	जयतपुर	9	
		39	Mémduk, 2nd	मेंडक खुर्द	3	
		40	Mémduk, 1st	मेंडक बु॥	8	
		41	Dhanol	धानोल	13	
		42	Goloo	गालु	23	
		43	Mugwaoo	मगवाड	16	
		44	Wara	वारा	..	Deserted.
		45	Doha	डोहावास २	51	
		46	Loharoo	लोहारू	5	
		47	Veemcheewar	वींछीवाड	22	
		48	Koodee	कुडी	19	
		49	Wukhtapoor	वखतापुर	40	
		50	Betawar	बेटावाड	46	
		51	Jalora	जालोडा	..	Deserted.
		52	Duheepoor	दहीपुर	18	
		53	Ségamwass	सेगांवास	8	
		54	Raneewar	राणीवाड	71	

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Talooka Dhunneyra.	Futteh Khan, Dewan of Pahlunpoor; Caste Mahomedan.	55	Métreéwar	मेचीवाड	12	
		56	Veerol	वीरोल	..	Deserted.
		57	Jakhree	जाखडी	23	
		58	Nénal	नेणाल	154	
		59	Bhajna	भाजणा	92	
		60	Shéroo	शेरु	..	Deserted.
		61	Yédal	येडाल	1	
		62	Khora	खोडा	7	
		63	Charra	चारडा	..	Deserted.
		64	Soojwar	सुजवाड	..	
		65	Nanol	नांनोल	..	
		66	Méda	मेडा	7	
		67	Dadookee	डाडुकी	8	
		68	Golwar	गोलवाड	..	Deserted.
		69	Pémgeeya	पेंगीया	79	
		70	Koowamerla	कुवांरला	6	
		71	Pal	पाल	19	
		72	Memdoo	मेंडु	..	Deserted.
		73	Dérdee	देरडी	6	
		74	Tétop	टेटोप	..	Deserted.
		75	Dhurnodhur	धरणोधर	..	
		76	Dhamshén	धामशेण	37	
		77	Sooraoo	सुराउ	..	Deserted.
		78	Doogaoo	दुगाउ	..	
		79	Pachla	पाचला	..	
		80	Wassun	वासण	10	
		81	Lacheewal	लाछीवाल	..	Deserted.
		82	Séwar	सेवाड	80	
		83	Datoo	दातु	9	
		84	Ruswar	रसवाड	19	
		85	Urnav	अरणाव	..	Deserted.
		86	Pér	पेर	..	
		87	Harotur	हाडोतर	..	
		88	Médoo	मेडु	..	
		89	Muheeyal	मचीयाल	..	
		90	Wursum	वडसम	..	
		91	Jorawurpoor	जोरावरपुर	44	
			Seewayé Jumma	सीवाय जमा	235	
			Jukat Sayur	जकात सायर	2,061	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Talooka Dhabella Surootura.	Futteh Khan, Dewan of Pahlunpoor; Caste Mahomedan.	1	Dabhella, with Sayur Jukat	डाभेला जकात सु ॥....	305	
		2	Roha	रोहा	81	
		3	Wassroo	वासडु	57	
		4	Uvul	अवल्ल	204	
		5	Keerotur.....	कीडोतर	215	
		6	Surotra	सरोत्रा.....	621	
		7	Rampoor.....	रामपुर.....	4	
		8	Ujapoor	अजापुर	....	Deserted.
		9	Ranpoor	राणपुर.....	8	
		10	Surroturree.....	सरोतरडी.....	475	
		11	Betawar	वेटावाड	38	
			Seewayé Jumma....	सीवाय जमा	7	
Talooka Panthawara.			Seewayé Jumma, and Jukat	जकात व सीवाय जमा..	333	
		1	Pathawar.....	पाथावाड	213	
		2	Urkhee	अरखी	154	
		3	Khédur	खेदर	353	
		4	Satsun.....	सातसण	87	
		5	Goonduree	गुंदरी	65	
		6	Bhadotur.....	भाडोतर	241	
		7	Jamut.....	जामट	188	
		8	Pasoowalé	पसुवाले	78	
		9	Jaewut	जात.....	86	
		10	Dhuneeyawaroo	धनीयावाडु	155	
		11	Bhatram.....	भाटराम	218	
		12	Soral	सोडाल.....	42	
		13	Waghor	वाघोर	49	
		14	Bhadlee	भाडली.....	21	
		15	Bheelor	भीलोड.....	197	
		16	Wuchral.....	वाछडाल	....	Deserted.
		17	Kupaseeya	कपासीया.....	208	
		18	Ukolee.....	अकोली	285	
Talooka Gudwara.		1	Oomree	उमरी	96	
		2	Oojotpoor	ऊजोतपुर.....	16	
		3	Oomréchoo.....	ऊमरेचु.....	145	
		4	Kotarun	कोटारण	75	

Names of Purgunnas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Talooka Gudwara.	Futteh Khan, Dewan of Pahlumpoor; Caste Mahomedan.	5	Bheempoor.....	भीमपुर.....	16	
		6	Rajpoor	राजपुर.....	30	
		7	Ukuleeyoo	अकलीयु	11	
		8	Heemutpoor	हीमतपुर	22	
		9	Ujbapoor.....	आजबापुर	2	
		10	Bamuneeyoo	बामणीयु	17	
		11	Bhakree Kantas Khete	भाकरो.....	134	
		1	Juslorce	जसलोडी	78	
		2	Futtépoor Vugda ..	फतेपुर वगदा	67	
		3	Suklana	सकलाणा	69	
		4	Malun.....	मालण	9	
		5	Nanosun.....	नानोसण	12	
		6	Kotree.....	कोटडी.....	1	
		7	Veerpoor.....	वीरपुर.....	37	
		8	Vursoroo.....	वरसोडु.....	3	
		9	Dedlol.....	देडलोल	20	
		10	Chapee	छापी	2	
		11	Nagwassun.....	नागवासण.....	10	
		12	Usmapoor Gol	असमापुर गोल	4	
		13	Sumodoo.....	समोडु	8	
		14	Kodrallee	कोदरालो.....	1	
		15	Muhumudpoor	महमदपुर.....	....	
		16	Shedrasun	शेद्रासण	11	
Talooka Soodasun.		1	Vusce.....	वसी.....	31	
		2	Ranpoor.....	राणपुर.....	37	
		3	Juspoor	जसपुर.....	8	
		4	Chélana	चेलाणा.....	39	
		5	Duwul.....	डावल	45	
		6	Daleesun.....	डालीसण	12	
		7	Nagwussun.....	नागवासण	106	
		8	Sumor.....	समोड	45	
		9	Moondwar	मुंडवाड.....	25	
Talooka Duntewara.		1	Dateewar.....	दातीवाड.....	988	
		2	Nadotroo	नादोचु.....	419	
		3	Godh	गोढ.....	202	
		4	Marwar	मारवाड	177	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
Talooka Danta; Chief Town Danta.	Nahar Sing Rana; Caste Rajpoot.	1	Danta	दांता	44	
		2	Nuwawass	नवावास	396	
		3	Bheemal	भीमाल बु॥	59	
		4	Udérun	अडेरण	8	
		5	Koondul	कुंडल	94	
		6	Thanoo	थाणु	104	
		7	Abhapoor	आभापुर	14	
		8	Gumgoowa	गंगुवा	67	
		9	Suroo, 2nd	सडु खुर्द	5	
		10	Shubleeyoo	शबलीयु	11	
		11	Sudooboog, 1st	सडुबुग	61	
		12	Gunshuroo	गणशरू	5	
		13	Vélwar	वेलवाड	6	
		14	Deevree	दीवडी	13	
		15	Vusee	वसी	37	
		16	Bhanpoor	भानपुर	13	
		17	Koomwarsee	कुंवारसी	1	
		18	Pépodru	पेपोद्र	13	
		19	Putuleeyoo	पातलीयु	22	
		20	Kubeerpoor	कबीरपुर	78	
Talooka Khemut.	Futteh Khan, Dewan of Pahlunpoor; Caste Mahomedan.	1	Kheemut	खीमत	452	
		1	Lukhnasur	लाखणासर	49	
		1	Huttheedra	हथोद्र	513	
		1	Khara	खारा	958	
			Seewayé Jumma	सीवाय जमा	50	
Talooka Duntewara.		5	Bhadlee	भाडली	232	
		6	Seekreeyoo	सीकरीयु	105	
		7	Lodpa	लोडपा	..	Deserted.
		8	Vudwa	वडवा	..	
		9	Ukleeya	अकलीया	..	
		10	Bhakodur	भाकोद्र	195	
		1	Soorubhkuree	सुरभकरी	272	
		2	Dhanéree	धांनेरी	110	
		3	Velawass	वेलावास	579	
		4	Wodhwa	वोढवा	400	
		5	Nugunwar	नागणवाड	..	Deserted.

N.B.—Futteh Khan, Dewan of Pahlunpoor, enjoys a share of the Danta Purguna equal to 7 Annas in the H. Rupee, according to engagement entered into by the two Chiefs in 1819.

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Talooka Danta.	Nahar Sing Rana; Caste Rajpoot.	21	Jugtapoor	जगतापुर	....	Deserted.
		22	Panodru	पाणोद्र	9	
		23	Nuhurgurh	नाहरगट	109	
		24	Ruttunpoor	रतनपुर	....	Deserted.
		25	Tulét	तलेट	3	
		26	Bahmunod	बाह्मणोद्	19	
		27	Bamodru	बामोद्र	....	Deserted.
		28	Lotol	लोटोल	2	
		29	Sumdosee	सांडोसी	2	
		30	Peethapoor	पीथापुर	....	Deserted.
		31	Kurrunpoor	करणपुर	....	
		32	Khaeewar	खाईवाड	4	
		33	Makree	माकडी	....	Deserted.
		34	Tursungma	तरसंगमा	As. 10	
		35	Manpoor Wasdoo ..	मानपुर वासडु	....	Deserted.
		36	Bhudramúlee	भद्रामली	Rs. 4	
		37	Manpoor	मानपुर मोडी	....	Deserted.
		38	Oonodru	उणोद्र	....	
		39	Jamroo	झामरू	....	
		40	Bumodru	बमोद्र	....	
		41	Mudalee, 1st	मडाली बु॥	48	
		42	Mudalee, 2nd	मडाली खुर्द	3	
		43	Satpoor	सातपुर	....	Deserted.
		44	Mugwa	मगवा	3	
		45	Bheemal	भीमाल खुर्द	....	Deserted.
		46	Godhance	गोधाणी	....	
		47	Vurbor	वडबोर	....	
		48	Poomjpoor	पुंजपुर	....	
		49	Joyetawasuda	जोयतावासडा	....	
		50	Hanad	हाणाद्	40	
		51	Ghoral	घोडाल	....	Deserted.
		52	Ghuntoree	घंटोडी	14	
		53	Sameeya	सामीया	6	
		54	Veejlasun	वीजलासण	19	
		55	Madleeyaloo	माडलीयालु	....	Deserted.
		56	Jorapoor	जोरापुर	11	
		57	Sachrol	साचरोल	....	Deserted.
		58	Juyutpoor	जयतपुर	18	
		59	Salsunda	सालसंडा	24	

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Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Talooka Danta.	Nahar Sing Rana; Caste Rajpoot.	60	Gurh	गढ	....	Deserted.
		61	Daolutpoor	दौलतपुर	4	
		62	Indrapoor	इंद्रापुर	2	
		63	Kanpoor	कानपुर	6	
		64	Udérun	अडेरण	3	
		65	Katla	काटला	As. 14	
		66	Ulwad	अलवाड	Rs. 9	
			Sayur Jukat	जकात	242	
			Seewayé Jumma	सीवाय जमा	62	
Talooka Peeowtee.	Zorawur Khan Babee; Caste Mahomedan; Nuwab of Radhunpoor.	1	Pavtee	पावटी	14	
		2	Momeenwass	मोमीनवास	250	
		3	Wagudwuree	वगद्वडी	3	
		4	Hutawara	हतावाडा	13	
		5	Dhoree	धोरी	11	
		6	Udhareeyé	अधारीये	14	
		7	Téjpoor	तेजपुर	....	Deserted.
			Seewayé Jumma	सीवाय जमा	2	
Purguna Radhunpoor; Capital Radhunpoor.		1	Ramdhunpoor	रांधनपुर	8,178	
		2	Seenar	सीनाड	447	
		3	Bleelot	भीलोट	101	
		4	Nayutwara	नायतवाडा	25	
		5	Nujoomabad	नजुमाबाद	434	
		6	Rampoora	रांमपुरा	45	
		7	Dholkura	धोलकडा	383	
		8	Ugeechana	अगीचाणा	29	
		9	Goturka	गोतरका	447	
		10	Chaniyathul	काणीयाथल	99	
		11	Pédasspoora	पेदासपुरा	7	
		12	Satoon	सातुन	50	
		13	Kumalpoor	कमालपुर	1,318	
		14	Nujoompoor	नजुमपुर	951	
		15	Sudarpóora	सदारपुरा	278	
		16	Méhumdabad	मेहमदाबाद	416	
		17	Koonshélla	कुणशेला	128	
		18	Umeerpoora	अमीरपुरा	28	
		19	Moteepoora	मोतीपुरा	....	Deserted.
		20	Jétulpoor	जेतलपुर	....	Given in Putta to Golam Kadur.

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Purguna Radhunpoor.	Zorawur Khan Babee; Caste Mahomedan; Nuwab of Radhunpoor.	21	Chulwara.....	चलवाडा	....	
		22	Babree.....	बाबरी	....	Given in Putta to Golam Kadur.
		23	Chandnee	चांदणी.....	....	
		24	Jorawurpoora	जोरावरपुरा	4	
		25	Bundhwur	बंधवड	423	
		26	Dév.....	देव	190	
		27	Porana.....	पोराणा.....	67	
		28	Daoodpoor	दाऊदपुर	....	Deserted.
		29	Délana	देलाणा.....	8	
		30	Jakhél.....	जाखेल	4	
		31	Udgam	अदगाम	....	
		32	Wér.....	वेड	....	Deserted.
		33	Déygam	डेयगाम.....	....	
		34	Dolutpoora.....	दोलतपुरा.....	1,245	
		35	Thulgamra	थलगांमडा.....	121	
		36	Oonree.....	ऊनडी	90	
		37	Urjunsur.....	अरजणसर	....	
		38	Kulal	कलाल	....	
		39	Subdulpur	सबदलपर.....	....	
		40	Unvurpoor	अनवरपुर	....	
		41	Kordha	कोडधा.....	....	
		42	Suyudpoor	सयदपुर	....	
		43	Leebonee.....	लीबोणी	....	
		44	Sooneth	सुनेथ	....	Deserted.
		45	Keelana	कीलाणा	....	
		46	Musalee	मसाली.....	....	
		47	Zuzom.....	झझोम	....	
		48	Boroo	बोरू.....	....	
		49	Vurnosuree	वरणोसरी.....	....	
		50	Gudsuee	गडसई.....	....	
		51	Sathlee	साथली.....	....	Held in Putta by Godur Jumadar.
			Sayur Jukat	.....	8,600	
Purguna Summee; Chief Town Summee.		1	Kusba Shémee	शेमी.....	2,470	
		2	Kattee.....	काठी	66	
		3	Matrot.....	मातरोट	313	
		4	Padla	पाडला.....	1,615	
		5	Rapahoo	राफु	1,384	
		6	Koomwarud	कुंवारद.....	3,825	

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					Rs.	
Purguna Summee; Chief Town Summee,	Zorawur Khan Babee, Nuwab of Radhunpoor; Caste Mahomedan.	7	Wuval	ववाल	16	
		8	Bhudrara	भद्राडा	249	
		9	Jheelwana	झीलवाणा	373	
		10	Koomwur	कुंवर	1,282	
		11	Dhurwuree	धरवडी	401	
		12	Mandvee	मांडवी	600	
		13	Rajpoor	राजपुर	14	
		14	Gochnad	गोचनाद्	1,994	
		15	Gajoodeenpoor	गाजुद्दीनपुरा	476	
		16	Khurchureeya	खरचरीया	1,089	
		17	Kamulpoor	कामलपुर	1,685	
		18	Bahadurpoor	बाहद्दरपुर	2,166	
		19	Burna	बरणा	16	
		20	Katteewara	काटीवाडा	....	Deserted.
		21	Dadka	दादका	285	
		22	Kuneej	कनीज	294	
		23	Soorwal	सुरवाल	....	Deserted.
		24	Dudhana	धधाणा	....	
		25	Shérpoora	शेरपुरा	16	
		26	Vashpa	वाषपा	182	
		27	Mussolee	मसोली	503	
		28	Dadur	दादर	294	
		29	Ranawara	राणावाडा	569	
		30	Godhana	गोधाणा	166	
		31	Jarapurpura	जारापरपरा	7	
		32	Peeplee, 1st	पीपली मोटी	....	Deserted.
		33	Peeplee, 2nd	पीपली नांनी	....	
		34	Goojurwara	गुजरवाडा	52	
		35	Toodkha	टुदखा	383	
		36	Bhamathul	भामाथल	4	
		37	Moobarukpoora	मुबारकपुरा	10	
		38	Sonar	सोनार	3	
			Sayur Jukat	.....	4,592	
Purguna Moonjpoor.		1	Kusba Moonjpoor	मुंजपुर	3,300	
		2	Kookrana	कुकराणा	826	
		3	Sieepoor	सीईपुर	547	
		4	Lolara	लोलाडा	1,415	
		5	Punchasur	पंचासर	3,501	
		6	Oroomana	ओरूमाणा	1,208	

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					Rs.	
		7	Kheejriallee	खोजयाली.....	144	
		8	Tarora.....	तारोरा.....	125	
		9	Beeleeya.....	बीलीया.....	201	
		10	Chundoor Ratoree..	चंदुरराटोडी.....	591	
		11	Koktá.....	कोकता.....	19	
		12	Jorawurpoora.....	जोरावरपुरा.....	615	
		13	Wagosun.....	वागोसण	334	
		14	Ruvud.....	रवद्.....	73	
		15	Paleepur.....	पाल्लीपर	159	
		16	Mémna	मेमणा	17	
		17	Ooplayasur.....	ऊपलायासर.....	39	
		18	Nayuka	नायका.....	346	
		19	Toowud	टुवड.....	2,986	
		20	Waghpoora.....	वाघपुरा.....	313	
		21	Russoolpoora	रसुलपुरा	901	
		22	Ruttunpoor.....	रतनपुर	219	
		23	Dhakree	धाकडी.....	125	
		24	Trakodlotee	त्राकोदलोटी.....	96	
		25	Dharawana.....	धारावाणा.....	25	
		26	Chundooruthvee....	चंदुररथवी	433	
		27	Jésra	जेसडा	154	
		28	Booléra	बुलेरा	204	
		29	Ureeta.....	अरीडा.....	1,509	
		30	Sumkhésur.....	संखेसर	1,142	
		31	Waghél	वाघेल	1,153	
		32	Gosana	गोसाणा.....	....	Deserted.
		33	Chutrot	छतरोट.....	....	
		34	Sooseeya.....	सुसीया.....	....	
		35	Yurwara.....	यरवाडा	....	
		36	Zureeyana	झडीयाणा.....	....	
		37	Padeewara	पाडीवाडा.....	....	
		38	Dateesna.....	दातीसणा.....	....	
		39	Runod.....	रणोद	....	
		40	Boobwana	बुचवाणा	....	
		41	Beesavuree	बीसावडी.....	....	
		42	Choorél	चुडेल	....	
		43	Sullee.....	सली.....	....	
		44	Dhunora.....	धनोरा.....	....	Granted to Moonshee Saree Bhaee.
		45	Boora.....	बुडा.....	....	Do. for Charitable purposes.
			Sayur Jukat	.....	3,012	

Purguna Moonjpoor.

Zorawur Khan Babee, Nuwab of Radhunpoor; Caste Mahomedan.

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Purguna Thurad; Chief Town Thurad.	Kurrun Sing; Waghela Rajpoot; Thakoor of Thurad.	1	Thurrath	थराथ	1,997	
		2	Muloopoor	मलुपुर	154	
		3	Wurgamdoo	वडगामंडु	223	
		4	Ghésra	घेसडा	91	
		5	Choorlér	चुडलेर	92	
		6	Nagla	नागला	9	
		7	Jéndee	जेणडी	115	
		8	Jéta	जेटा	52	
		9	Jamdla	जांदला	50	
		10	Bhunglor	भंगलोर	302	
		11	Bhapree	भापडी	49	
		12	Wamee	वांमी	97	
		13	Lotnol	लोटणोल	81	
		14	Moreekhoo	मोरीखु	78	
		15	Nanol	नानोल	87	
		16	Oomdranu	ऊंदराणा	142	
		17	Bhurodur	भडोदर	80	
		18	Loonal	लुणाल	354	
		19	Pooyana	पुयाणा	88	
		20	Bhorroo	भोरडु	135	
		21	Boodhunpoor	वुढणपुर	54	
		22	Gégana	गेंगाणा	10	
		23	Lorwar	लोरवाड	59	
		24	Bhachur	भाचर	94	
		25	Khanpoor	खानपुर	336	
		26	Koteegam	कोटीगाम	11	
		27	Kharra	खारडा	5	
		28	Bharol	भारोल	114	
		29	Seewpuroo	सीवपरू	62	
		30	Ghumteewallee	घंटीवाली	8	
		31	Kassawee	कासावी	25	
		32	Dueeyul	दईयल	27	
		33	Narolee	नारोली	77	
		34	Ujawaroo	अजावाडु	12	
		35	Kurshun	करषण	144	
		36	Tukhoowa	तखुवा	5	
		37	Khora	खोडा	65	
		38	Warra	वारा	37	
		39	Peelroo	पीलडु	132	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
		40	Wuladur.....	वलादर	7	
		41	Dateeya	दातीया.....	154	
		42	Khérwa	खेडवा	52	
		43	Késsurgam	केसरगाम	140	
		44	Mesra	मेसरा	109	
		45	Waghasun	वाघासण	147	
		46	Bhapee	भापो.....	155	
		47	Eetadhoo.....	इटाधु	82	
		48	Luwana	लवाणा.....	24	
		49	Usodur	असोदर	202	
		50	Mémudpoor	मेमदपुर	176	
		51	Larpoor	लाडपुर.....	35	
		52	Chorrawasur	चोरडावासर.....	29	
		53	Koombhara.....	कुंभारा	162	
		54	Wédla.....	वेदला	45	
		55	Shéraoo	शेराड	10	
		56	Jétdoo.....	जेतडु	50	
		57	Sudéla.....	सदेला	44	
		58	Géla.....	गेला.....	89	
		59	Pépral.....	पेपराल.....	76	
		60	Guntoo	गणतु	15	
		61	Hathawaroo	हाथावाडु.....	50	
		62	Doodhwa.....	दुधवा	102	
		63	Dhoowa	ढूवा.....	99	
		64	Pawrasuna, 1st	पावडासणा	175	
		65	Raha	राहा.....	83	
		66	Thurroo	थरू	44	
		67	Morthul	मोरथल.....	38	
		68	Keeyal.....	कीयाल.....	23	
		69	Seedhoturoo	सीधोतरू	103	
		70	Pawrasun, 2nd	पावडासण छोट.....	62	
		71	Dédoo.....	डेडु	52	
		72	Ghorasur.....	घोडासर	....	Deserted.
		73	Kumalee.....	कमाली.....	60	
		74	Dueedurroo.....	दईदरडु	43	
		75	Chagda	चागडा.....	47	
		76	Bhooreeya	भुरीया	5	
		77	Suuesuroo	सनेसडु.....	26	
		78	Méroo.....	मेरु	40	

Purguna Thurad; Chief Town Thurad.

Kurrun Sing; Waghela Rajpoot; Thakoor of Thurad.

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Purguna Thurad; Chief Town Thurad.	Kurrun Sing; Waghela Rajpoot; Thakoor of Thurad.	79	Yéthoo	येठु	220	
		80	Bhatasunoo.....	भाटासणु	23	
		81	Madkoo	माडकु	348	
		82	Buiyuk	बद्यक	139	
		83	Teethgam	तीथगाम	45	
		84	Dédayoo	डेडायु	13	
		85	Khurdol	खरडोल.....	5	
		86	Déll.....	देल	29	
		87	Lalpoor	लालपुर.....	291	
		88	Turoowoo	टरूंवु	172	
		89	Mundal	मंडाल	465	
		90	Janawaroo	जाणावाडु.....	....	Deserted.
		91	Phungree.....	फंगडी	24	
		92	Luwaroo	लवारू	16	
		93	Véchcewaree	वेछीवाडी	31	
		94	Mugravoo	मगरावु.....	125	
		95	Kooyarla.....	कुयारला	60	
		96	Nénad.....	नेनाड	15	
		97	Bhajna	भाजणा.....	17	
		98	Tharwad	धारवाड	5	
		99	Khurdol	खरडोल	30	
		100	Dorgam	डोडगांम	348	
		101	Métawee, 1st	मेटावी मोटी.....	14	
		102	Nanooroo	नानुडु	52	
		103	Sunwal	सणवाल	21	
		104	Métawee, 2nd.....	मेटावी छोटी.....	8	
		105	Déthlee	देथली	....	
		106	Oochpa	उचपा	....	
		107	Oochosun	उचोसण	....	
		108	Séruv	सेडव	....	
		109	Doodhwa.....	दुधवा	....	Deserted.
		110	Chaloo.....	छालु.....	....	
		111	Nallodur.....	नालोदर	....	
		112	Goreewaroo.....	गोरीवाडु	....	
		113	Koombhara.....	कुंभारा	....	
		114	Lakhnee	लाखणी.....	42	
		115	Wassnoo	वासणु	4	
		116	Bulodur	बलोदर.....	7	
		117	Jalota	जालोटा	4	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Disignation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Purguna Thurad; Chief Town Thurad.	Kurrum Sing; Waghela Rajpoot; Thakoor of Thurad.	118	Judeeyoo.....	जडोयु	7	
		119	Dhanukwaroo.....	धाणकवाडु.....	4	
		120	Mojroo	मोजरू	6	
		121	Khanodur	खाणोदर	6	
		122	Neeladur.....	नीलादर	5	
		123	Meeyal	मीयाल.....	15	
Talooka Wao; Chief Town Wao.	Sirdar Sing Rana; Chowan Rajpoot.	1	Kusbá Vaw	कसबे वाव.....	1,623	
		2	Sémanawas.....	सेमाणावास.....	52	
		3	Tundav	टंडाव	149	
		4	Mawsurree.....	मावसरी	177	
		5	Koodalleeyoo	कुडालीयु	174	
		6	Choowa	चुवा.....	42	
		7	Sunaveeyoo.....	सणावियु	15	
		8	Déthlee	देथली	17	
		9	Pawur, 2nd.....	पावड छोटु	14	
		10	Nésra	नेसडा	17	
		11	Oochpa	उचपा	10	
		12	Vawree	वावडी.....	39	
		13	Achwa.....	आछवा.....	28	
		14	Mumdavee	मंडावी	25	
		15	Dhurradurroo.....	धरादरू	4	
		16	Choteel	छोटील.....	19	
		17	Dhemoo	ढेमु	398	
		18	Pawur, 1st	पावड मोटू	54	
		19	Sunwal	सणवाल	35	
		20	Rachén	राछेण	14	
		21	Booknoo.....	बुकण वासर	205	
		22	Golgam	गोलगाम	67	
		23	Supréra	सपरेडा.....	44	
		24	Jorreeyallee	जोरडीयाली.....	65	
		25	Dhunana.....	धनाणा.....	24	
		26	Bénuv.....	बेणव	256	
		27	Bhakhree	भाखरी.....	61	
		28	Baloturee	बालोतरी	44	
		29	Karéllee.....	कारेली.....	44	
		30	Lodranee.....	लोदराणी.....	41	
		31	Dorgam	डोडगाम	37	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Talooka Wao.	Sirdar Sing Rana.	32	Khasurvee	खासरवी	800	
		33	Pavtoo	पावटु	300	
		34	Bhatkee	भाटकी	20	
Talooka Morwara.	Kurrun Sing; Waghela Rajpoot; Thakoor of Thurad.	1	Kusbé Morwada....	कसबे मोरवाडा	1,112	
		2	Giraburee	गीरावडी	233	
		3	Kuttav	कटाव	44	
		4	Hurshud	हरशड	256	
		5	Dabhee	डाभी	24	
		6	Nuwapura	नवापरा	92	
		7	Oochoshén	उचोशेण	195	
		8	Doodoshun	दुदोशण	55	
		9	Doogla	डुगला	30	
Talooka Sooegaum.	Bhugwan Sing and Tejmuljee; Rajpoots; Thakoors of Sooegaum.	1	KusbéSooeegam....	कसबे सोईगाम	1,172	
		2	Bhurdoowa.....	भरडुवा.....	113	
		3	Padan	पाडांण.....	45	
		4	Chala	चाला	98	
		5	Doodhwa.....	दुधवा	136	
		6	Kanotee	कानोटी	85	
		7	Ushara	अशारा.....	198	
		8	Ruroshun	रडोशण.....	35	
		9	Jéllana.....	जेलाणा.....	73	
		10	Nalodur	नालोदर	2	
		11	Golup	गोलप	....	Deserted.
		12	Neshra.....	नेशडा	....	
		13	Goreewara	गोरीवाडा.....	29	
Talooka Charchut.	Lalljee; Jhareeja Rajpoot; Thakoor of Charchut.	1	Shonét.....	शोनेत	65	
		2	Léboonee.....	लेबुणी	116	
		3	Boroora	बोरडा.....	31	
		4	Vurnosuree.....	वरणोशरी.....	11	
		5	Jhujham	झझाम	192	
		6	Chaléda.....	चालेडा.....	6	
		7	Keelana	कीलाणा	104	
		8	Gurchana	गरचांणा	99	
		9	Boroo	बोरू	15	
		10	Mushalee	मशाली.....	76	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Talooka Warye.	Shedad Khan Mullik; Mahomedan; Thakoor of Warye.	1	Kusbé Warahee	कसबे वाराही	1,692	
		2	Gokhatur	गोखातर	151	
		3	Lukhagurh	लखागढ	18	
		4	Leebgamroo	लीबगामडु	22	
		5	Bheeloroo	बीलोडु	25	
		6	Oonree	उनडी	58	
		7	Ubeeyanoo	अबीयाणु	503	
		8	Looneeyanoo	लुणीयाणु	28	
		9	Chureeyanoo	चरीयाणु	115	
		10	Umurapoor	अमरापुर	1,040	
		11	Nureeya	नरीया	49	
		12	Pursood	परसुद	75	
		13	Dueegamroo	दूगामडु	46	
		14	Bammolee	बांमणोली	596	
		15	Seedhara	सीधाडा	228	
		16	Dalree	डालडी	106	
		17	Oondot	उनडोट	38	
		18	Korra	कोरडा	264	
		19	Gurha	घढा	28	
		20	Jhundaroo	झंडाडु	16	
		21	Jhékra	झेकडा	120	
		22	Sadpuroo	सादपरू	....	Deserted.
		23	Jhalloosa	झालुसा	70	
		24	Sérpéroo	सेरपेरू	58	
		25	Phoolpuroo	फुलपरू	75	
		26	Sedadpuroo	सेदादपरू	104	
		27	Koleewad	कोलीवाड	22	
		28	Do. Chutoorpur ..	कोलीवाडु चतुरपर ..	8	
		29	Dueesur	दूईसर	7	
		30	Lodra	लोदरा	2	
		31	Yundurvoo	यंदरवु	30	
		32	Jorwaroo	झोरवाडु	....	Deserted.
		33	Shéruv	सेडव	23	
		34	Cheechodroo	चिचोदरू	....	Deserted.
		35	Wurpukh	वडपख	32	
Talooka Santulpoor.	Kullian Sing; Jhareeja Rajpoot; Thakoor of Santulpoor	1	Kusbé Santulpoor ..	कसबे सांतलपुर	1,211	
		2	Daturnoo	दातरणु	249	
		3	Patunkoo	पाटणकु	121	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Names of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Talooka Santulpoor.	Kullian Sing; Jhareeja Rajpoot; Thakoor of Santulpoor.	4	Charunka	चारणका	74	
		5	Bukootra.....	वकुचा	425	
		6	Purr	पर	14	
		7	Guramburee	गरांवडी	310	
		8	Peeprala	पीपराला	534	
		9	Wuoowa	वउवा	418	
		10	Modhootra	मोढुतरा	768	
		11	Burala.....	बराला	81	
		12	Jakotra	जाकोतरा	727	
		13	Yéwall.....	येवाल	....	Deserted.
		14	Ulloowas.....	अलुवास	23	
		15	Bawra	बावडा	108	
		16	Babra	बावरा	50	
		17	Dokawar.....	धोकावाड	400	
		18	Kulanpoor	कलाणपुर	64	
		19	Chansur	कांणसर	228	
		20	Anturnéss	आंतरनेस.....	108	
		21	Gursuee	गडसई	....	Deserted.
		22	Phanglee.....	फांगली.....	68	
		23	Rozoo	रोझु.....	187	
Talooka Deodur.	Akhee Sing Chundajee; Waghela Rajpoot; Thakoor of Deodur.	1	Kusbé Deevodur....	कसबे दीवोदर	396	
		2	Rueeya	रईया	101	
		3	Wukha	वखा.....	....	Deserted.
		4	Kotra	कोटडा.....	....	
		5	Rarheela.....	राढीला.....	22	
		6	Luwana	लवाणा.....	163	
		7	Leembaoo	लींबाउ.....	....	Deserted.
		8	Koturwara	कोतरवाडा	110	
		9	Mojhroo	मोझरू	14	
		10	Koowana.....	कुवाणा.....	35	
		11	Uchwareeoo	अचवाडीउ	23	
		12	Chalwa	चालवा.....	8	
		13	Mukramloo.....	मकडांलु	....	Deserted.
		14	Cheebhra.....	चीभडा.....	62	
		15	Lodura	लोदरा.....	47	
		16	Jadam.....	जाडां	71	
		17	Khanodur	खाणोदर	30	
		18	Dharuv	ढाडव	47	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Talooka Deodur.	Akhee Sing Chundajee; Waghela Rajpoot; Thakoor of Deodur.	19	Méssra	मेसरा	12	
		20	Ruwel	रवेल	39	
		21	Bhésana	भेसाणा	12	
		22	Doochukwada	डुचकवाडा	81	
		23	Leeladur	लीलादर	67	
		24	Dhanukwaroo	धानकवाडु	59	
		25	Dhodhra	ढोढरा	14	
		26	Phornam	फोरणां	130	
		27	Wattum	वातम	64	
		28	Jallodham	जालोढां	113	
		29	Palree	पालडी	243	
		30	Droonsol	ध्रुणसोल	52	
		31	Golvee	गोलवी	5	
		32	Palree Kharee	पालडी खारी	....	Deserted.
		33	Usana	असांणा	....	
		34	Wamsnoo	वांसणु	8	
		35	Bhatwur	भाटवर	71	
		36	Wujapoor	वजापुर	48	
		37	Koowat	कुवात	5	
		38	Soorana	सुराणां	....	
		39	Sunad	सणाद	....	Deserted.
		40	Mullookpur	मलुकपर	....	
Purguna Terwara.	Bulluch Bulleech Khan; Caste Mahomedan; Thakoor of Terwara.	1	Kusbé Térwaroo	तेरवाडु	164	
		2	Vursuroo	वरसडु	216	
		3	Madla	माडला	100	
		4	Gosna	गोसणा	32	
		5	Roita	रोइटा	....	Deserted.
		6	Ghagésur	गागेसर	21	
		7	Roonee, 1st	रुनी	179	
		8	Chatra	चातरा	36	
		9	Bodétha	बुडेठा	2	
		10	Roowul	रुवल	9	
		11	Porunéoo	पोरणीउ	....	
		12	Madham	मेढां	....	
		13	Oghurpoora	ओघडपुरा	....	
		14	Oojunwar	उजणवाड	....	Deserted.
		15	Panvee	पांणवी	....	
		16	Dharwa	ढाडवा	....	
		17	Roonee, 2nd	रुनी	....	

Names of Purgunas, Talookas, or Districts; also Name of Capital.	Designation, Name, and Caste of each Chief.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Balboodh.	Total Amount of Revenue from each Village in the Year 1841.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Talooka Bhabhur.	Tuckjee; Koolee; Thakoor of Bhabhur.	1	Bhabhur Joonawass.	भाभर जुनावास	209	
		2	Koowala	कुवाला	347	
		3	Bhimboree	भीमवोडी	....	Deserted.
		4	Nésra	नेसडा	64	
		5	Ubasuna	अवासण	69	
		6	Lonsulla	लोणसला	241	
		7	Gagwasun	गागवासण	....	Deserted.
		8	BhambhurNuwawass.	भांभर नवावास	404	
		9	Vurana	वराणा	....	Deserted.
		10	Ubula	अवला	4	
		11	Béhéra	वेहेडा	....	Deserted.
		12	Vavree	वावडी	....	
		13	Vadésun	वादेसण	....	
		14	Kuprooput	कपरपर	8	

LIST OF TALOOKAS AND VILLAGES

IN THE

KANKRUJ ZILLA,

UNDER THE PAHLUNPOOR SUPERINTENDENCY,

WITH THE NAMES OF THE CHIEFS TO WHOM THEY BELONG, &c.

AS THE SAME STOOD IN NOVEMBER 1842.

KANKRUJ

जीलाना नामो. Names of Zillas.	तालुकाना नामो. Names of Talookas.	तालुकदारोना नामो. Names of Chiefs.	गामोनी विगत. Number of Villages.
काकरज. KANKRUJ.	तालुके थरा . . . Talooké Thurra . .	वाघेला दोलत सिंघ व WaghélasDolut Singh and Juswut Singh.	गाम आसरे वीश पचीस तथा रवि- Villages about 20 or 25, and याणी व जालमोर व खोडा- share in the villages of Ra- चेखला नानोटा ये गामोमा veeanee, Jalmore, Kho- भाग . . . . . racheekla, and Nanota . .
	मोजे वडा. . . . Moujé Wurra	ठाकरडा दोलाजी. . Thakurda Dolajee . .	आसरे गाम छ सात व उपर लखा About 6 or 7 villages, and गामोमा वडा व थरानो सही the share due in the यारो . . . . . above villages to the Chiefs of Wurra and Thurra . . . . .
	मोजे राणकपुर. . Moujé Ranuckpoor.	ठाकरडा सबल सिंघ. ThakurdaSubul Singh	गाम आसरे त्रण चार . . Villages about 3 or 4 . . . .
	मोजे वुण. . . . Moujé Woon	ठाकोर रतन सिंघ. . ThakoorRutton Singh	गाम पाच. . . . . Villages 5 . . . . .
	मोजे भलगाम. . Moujé Bhulgam . .	ठाकोर आदे सिंघ . Thakoor Adéh Singh.	गाम त्रण चार. . . . Villages 3 or 4 . . . . .
	मोजे कंबोई . . Moujé Kumboee . .	ठाकरडा उमाजी वगेरे. Thakurda Oomajee and others	गाम बे . . . . . Two villages . . . . .

ESTATE.,

घासदाणो व जमेबंदी· Amount of Tribute.			परभारो हक· Amount of Extra Huks due to different persons.	कुल एकंदर· Grand Total.	तालुकानी उपज· Estimated Amount of the Produce of each Putta.
घासदाणो· Ghansdana.	जमेबंदी· Jumabundee.	कुल· Total.			
Rs. a. p.	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*
२५०१ ० ०	....	२५०१ ० ०	१४०१ पाटण·	३९०१ ० ०	६०००
2,501 0 0	....	2,501 0 0	1,401 Paton.	3,901 0 0	6,000
५५ ० ०	४७	१०२ ० ०	....	१०२ ० ०	४००
55 0 0	47	102 0 0	....	102 0 0	400
१५१ ८ ०	....	१५१ ८ ०	५०१ पाटण·	६५२ ८ ०	५००
151 8 0	....	151 8 0	501 Paton.	652 8 0	500
७२६ ० ०	....	७२६ ० ०	....	७२६ ० ०	९००
726 0 0	....	726 0 0	....	726 0 0	900
११० ० ०	....	११० ० ०	....	११० ० ०	४००
110 0 0	....	110 0 0	....	110 0 0	400
५० ८ ०	१३१	१८१ ८ ०	....	१८१ ८ ०	४००
50 8 0	131	181 8 0	....	181 8 0	400

जिलाना नामो· Names of Zillas.	तालुकाना नामो· Names of Talookas.	तालुकदारोना नामो· Names of Chiefs.	गामोनी विगत· Number of Villages.
काकरज· KANKRUJ.	आंगणवाडा · · · Amgunwara.....	ठाकरडा वलमाजी वगेरे· Thakŭrda Wulmajee and others.	गाम एक · · · · · · One village .....
	सीहोरी · · · · Seehoree	ठाकरडा कुबेरजी वगेरे· Thakurda Koobérjee. and others.	सदर · · · · · Ditto .....
	मोजे वुंबरी · · · Moujé Woombree.	ठाकरडा हरीजी वगेरे· Thakurda Hurreejee and others.	सदर · · · · · Ditto .....
	मोजे खिमाणा· · · Moujé Kheemana.	ठाकरडा फता वगेरे · · Thakurda Futta and others.	गाम बे · · · · · · Two villages .....
	मोजे रानेर · · · Moujé Ranér	ठाकरडा कसाजी वगेरे· Thakurda Kussajee and others.	गाम एक · · · · · · One village .....
	मोजे समावु · · · Moujé Sumavoo ..	रानेरा अदाजी वगेरे · · Ranéra Udajee and others.	सदर · · · · · Ditto .....
	मोजे झाडीया· · · Moujé Jhareeya ..	अरणीवाडीया भाणजी· Urneewareeya Bhanjee	सदर · · · · · Ditto .....
	मोजे भद्रअमली · Moujé Bhudrumulee.....	अरणीवाडीया कलाणजी· Urneewáreeya Kullanjee	सदर · · · · · Ditto .....
	मोजे बुकोली · · Moujé Bookolee..	अरणीवाडीया नारसीं· Urneewareeya Nar Seem	सदर · · · · · Ditto .....
	अरणीवाडा · · · Urneewara	अरणीवाडीया वलमजी· Urneewareeya Wullumjee	सदर · · · · · Ditto .....

घासदाणो व जमेबंदी· Amount of Tribute.												परभारो हक- Amount of Extra Huks due to different persons.			कुल एकंदर· Grand Total.			तालुकानी उपज· Estimated Amount of the Produce of each Putta.
घासदाणो· Ghansdana.			जमेबंदी· Jumabundee.			कुल· Total.												
Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*			*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*
४५	०	०	१४२			१८७	०	०				....			१८७	०	०	३००
45	0	0	142			187	0	0				....			187	0	0	300
८३	११	०	७५			१५८	११	०				....			१५८	११	०	३००
83	11	0	75			158	11	0				....			158	11	0	300
८८	०	०	३०१			३८९	०	०				....			३८९	०	०	४००
88	0	0	301			389	0	0				....			389	0	0	400
२५	४	०	२५			५०	४	०				....			५०	४	०	७५
25	4	0	25			50	4	0				....			50	4	0	75
१६३	०	०	२०१			३६४	०	०				....			३६४	०	०	४००
163	0	0	201			364	0	0				....			364	0	0	400
९१	११	०	२११			३०२	११	०				....			३०२	११	०	४००
91	11	0	211			302	11	0				....			302	11	0	400
२५	८	०	१०१			१२६	८	०				....			१२६	८	०	२००
25	8	0	101			126	8	0				....			126	8	0	200
२१	०	०	२१			४२	०	०				....			४२	०	०	७५
21	0	0	21			42	0	0				....			42	0	0	75
३५	०	०	३०			६५	०	०				....			६५	०	०	७५
35	0	0	30			65	0	0				....			65	0	0	75
१५	०	०	१०			२५	०	०				....			२५	०	०	५०
15	0	0	10			25	0	0				....			25	0	0	50

जिलाना नामो· Names of Zillas.	तालुकाना नामो· Names of Talookas.	तालुकदारोना नामो· Names of Chiefs.	गामोनी विगत· Number of Villages.
काकरज· KANKRUJ.	सदरपुर . . . . Suddurpoor.....	अरणीवाडा वखताजी· Urneewara Wukhtajee	गाम एक . . . . . One village .....
	लुणपुर . . . . Loonpoor.....	अरणीवाडीया मानजी· Urneewareeya Manjee	सदर . . . . . Ditto .....
	इंद्रमाणा . . . . Indermana	ठाकरडा वखताजी वगेरे· Thakurda Wukhtajee and others.	सदर . . . . . Ditto .....
	मोजे काकर . . . Moujé Kakur	ठाकरडा अदे सिंघ वगेरे· Thakurda Udé Singh and others	सदर येहमा भाग अरध थरानो· Ditto, in which half share of Thurra.....
	मोजे मुंटेठा . . . Moujé Moontetha.	ठाकरडा उमाजी वगेरे· Thakurda Oomajee and others	गाम एक . . . . . One village .....
	मोजे छत्राल . . . Moujé Chutral....	अरणीवाडीया मालाजी· Arneewareeya Malajee	सदर . . . . . Ditto .....
	मोजे नेसडा . . . Moujé Nesra	भावजी वगेरे· . . . Bhavjee and others.	सदर . . . . . Ditto .....

घासदाणो व जमेबंदी· Amount of Tribute.						परभारो हक· Amount of Extra Huks due to different persons.			कुल एकंदर· Grand Total.			तालुकानी उपज· Estimated Amount of the Produce of each Putta.
घासदाणो· Ghansdana.			जमेबंदी· Jumabundee.	कुल· Total.								
Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*
१७	०	०	२२	३९	०	०	....			३९	०	०	५०
17	0	0	22	39	0	0	....			39	0	0	50
१०१	०	०	१०१	२०२	०	०	....			२०२	०	०	४००
101	0	0	101	202	0	0	....			202	0	0	400
३१	०	०	१०	४१	०	०	....			४१	०	०	५०
31	0	0	10	41	0	0	....			41	0	0	50
७५	०	०	३१	१०६	०	०	....			१०६	०	०	१२५
75	0	0	31	106	0	0	....			106	0	0	125
२०	०	०	२०	४०	०	०	....			४०	०	०	....
20	0	0	20	40	0	0	....			40	0	0	....
१५	०	०	१०	२५	०	०	....			२५	०	०	....
15	0	0	10	25	0	0	....			25	0	0	....
४३	८	०	२८	७१	८	०	....			७१	८	०	....
43	8	0	28	71	8	0	....			71	8	0	....

REPORT

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FORTIFIED PLACES WITHIN THE DISTRICTS UNDER THE PAHLUNPOOR SUPERINTENDENCY; WHETHER SITUATED ON HILLS OR PLAINS, OR BUILT OF KUTCHA OR PUCKA MATERIALS; THEIR DISTANCES, AND DIRECTION FROM PAHLUNPOOR.

PREPARED IN THE YEAR 1844,

BY

(THE LATE) MAJOR LEWIS BROWN,

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF PAHLUNPOOR.

Pht-3

Submitted to Government on the 5th November 1844.

5,477
Bod Rep.

FORTIFIED PLACES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PAHLUNPOOR POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

The districts under the Pahlunpoor Political Superintendency are:—

Pahlunpoor.	Thurad.
Radhunpoor.	Chorwar.
Danta.	Charchut.
Wao.	Kankruj.
Bhabhur.	Sooegaum.
Warye.	Deodur.
Terwara.	

Their whole extent is about ninety miles north and south, and ninety miles east and west. They are bounded on the north by Mount Aboo and the Sachore district, Marwar and Jhinjoowara and Puttun south, Danta east, and the Rünn west. They are in the shape of a leg of mutton, Jhinjoowara being the knuckle.

Within these districts there are neither forts on hills nor forts on plains; but there are several walled towns, although most of them are now in a most dilapidated state. The following are those only that are from their state and condition worthy of notice:—

Pahlunpoor.—A large walled town, with flanking bastions, about two and a half miles in circumference. Walls about twelve feet high, loopholed, with narrow ramparts all round, built of pucka bricks and choonam. Bastions the same height as walls, with large gaping embrasures, would make it an easy matter to escalade them. Seven gateways; five in good order, two broken down. Artillery would be required to blow open the gateways, but I consider the town might easily be taken by escalade, unless it was defended by a very brave and numerous garrison. There are no ditches round it, except here and there a dry one, nearly filled up with earth and rubbish. The town is in a hollow, and completely commanded from hills, not five hundred yards from the walls, on its north-eastern side. The walls and bastions are in good order all round the town, and close to the walls are large gardens and thick groves of mango trees. An attacking force should take ground near the village of Suderpore,

one mile behind the hill east-north-east from the town, where there is plenty of water, and where no gun from the town could reach it.

Radhunpoor.—A large walled town, with bastions, sixty miles south-west from Pahlunpoor. The walls are built partly of kutcha and partly of pucka bricks; they are in a most dilapidated state, being in many places broken down and merely filled up with thorns, &c. The gateways are also in a similar condition. The former are about fifteen feet high and loopholed. No ditch. On the eastern side is the dwelling of the Chief; a large oblong court, with buildings inside, surrounded by high and very strong walls, partly of stone and partly of pucka brick. This court forms one side of the town, to which it is joined, and would require artillery. But the rest of the town, unless the enemy had time to repair it, (and it would take some three months to do so) might easily be escaladed in its present condition; but if put in thorough repair, it would require artillery to take it. The town is not commanded by any hills, the country around being a complete flat plain.

Summee.—A large town in the Radhunpoor district, twenty miles south-east from that town. I never examined this place minutely, merely taking a casual view of it as I passed through it *en route*. It is walled all round; but the walls, with exception of the eastern sides, are in a dilapidated state. On the eastern side is a strong court, built of stone and pucka brick; it is joined to and indeed forms part of the town. Similar to the Chief's dwelling at Radhunpoor, this part would require artillery. There is no ditch. The walls are loopholed. The gateways appeared rather strong. The town is in no way commanded by hills, the country around being a complete flat.

Deesa, within two miles of the Camp, was formerly considered a strong place by the natives, and was constantly defended and besieged before the British Government held sway here. It is now completely dilapidated, and would require no artillery.

Dunneyra, a walled town, thirty miles north of Deesa, was also a place of some consequence in former days, having stood many a siege; but is now completely dilapidated. In its present state it would require no artillery, and take a long time to put into a condition to do so.

There are no other places in these districts worth mentioning. Some thirty years ago, the chief Thakoors of Wao, Thurad, Turwara, Warye, Umrapoor (Warye district), Thurra (Kankruj district), Sooegaum, and Deodur were walled all round, to protect them from the Khosecas and other plunderers; but the walls are now all completely destroyed, and in their present condition could not stand against a company of infantry. I need not, therefore, say no

artillery would be required. Although there are no forts in these districts, there is very strong ground north and east of Pahlunpoor, and within ten, twenty, and thirty miles of it, running along the foot of Mount Aboo, and from thence down east towards the Mahee Kanta. It was in these directions all Bharwuttias and other desperate characters, in former days, always took refuge, when they wished to oppose the Pahlunpoor Government, in preference to the walled towns.

MEASURES

ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

DURING THE YEARS 1843 TO 1848,

FOR THE

PREVENTION OF SUTTEE

IN THE

DISTRICTS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT AT PAHLUNPOOR.

MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION OF SUTTEE IN THE PAHLUNPOOR DISTRICTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From the POLITICAL COMMISSIONER FOR GUZERAT,

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 9th October 1843.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of Government, copies of a communication, and accompaniment, from Major Brown, dated the 28th ultimo, No. 367, and of my reply of this date.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. S. BOYD, Political Commr. and Resident.

Baroda Residency, 9th October 1843.

From Major L. BROWN, Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor,

To W. S. BOYD, Esq., Political Commissioner in Guzerat, Baroda.

Dated 28th September 1843.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that two most extraordinary cases of Suttee have lately occurred in the Chorar and Warye districts under this Agency. It is the first case that has occurred since I have been in charge; indeed, I am informed, for some years back.

2. In the village of Patunka, Chorar district, female Phooree committed Suttee, in the month of July last, on the death of her son Ajib Kulla, of the same place, with her own free will and consent.

3. On receiving this information, I immediately called on the Chorar Jhareeja Chiefs, Kullian Sing and Nathajee, for an explanation, and also directed the attendance of the relations of the deceased at Pahlunpoor. The latter only arrived here three or four days ago, when I immediately commenced an examination, the proceedings of which are enclosed. From these you will perceive that the female was determined on the act, against the wishes and persuasions of all her friends and relations; and from what I have learnt

from the latter, I am of opinion that, had she been prevented, she would have killed herself in some other way. Her relations expressed to me the greatest sorrow at the act.

4. The Jhareeja Chiefs, in reply to my call for an explanation, say—"We have made every attempt to put a stop to the practice of Suttee, knowing it is against the orders of the British Government; but our subjects will not obey us in this matter, and always reply—'bring our relation to life again and then we will not commit Suttee.'" These Jhareeja Chiefs are the most respectable and more looked up to by their subjects than any of the petty Chiefs under my charge, and it is much to be regretted that their influence does not extend to the being able to put a stop to this horrid practice. I have again addressed them on the subject, strongly urging on them the necessity of making every endeavour to put an entire stop to it.

5. The next case occurred in the village of Phoolpurra, Warye district. A Koonbee, named Mullah Pobe, committed Suttee, in the month of July last, on the death of his grandson, Jeyrah, of the same place, with his own free will and consent.

6. As in the former case, I immediately directed the attendance of the relations, and examined them, as shown in the accompanying proceedings, by which you will observe that the individual was determined on the act, contrary to the wishes and persuasions of his relations and all present; and, as in the former case, I am of opinion, from what the relations told me, that the deceased would have afterwards made away with himself, had he been forcibly prevented committing Suttee.

7. The Chief of Warye, Jutt Shedad Khan, is a very different character from the Jhareeja Chiefs; in fact he is a perfect imbecile, and has little or no authority over his subjects: I have therefore small hope of his being able to put a stop to the practice. However I have strongly addressed him on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. BROWN, Political Superintendent,

Pahlunpoor, 28th September 1843. and Honorary A. D. C.

Examination of the Relations and Friends of female Phooree, who committed Suttee on the death of her Son, Ayer Kulla, at the Village of Patunka, Chorar District, in the month of July 1843.

1ST EVIDENCE.—Doodah, of Patunka, son of deceased female Phooree, mother of Ayer Kulla.

Ques.—Were you present when your mother committed Suttee on the death of your brother; and if so, did you try to prevent her?

Ans.—Yes, I was present and did all I could to prevent her. For three days before my brother's death, when he was not expected to live, my mother declared her determination to die with him. For those three days I tried all I could to dissuade her, without effect. She would not listen to me or anybody else.

Ques.—Were others present; and if so, did they also try and dissuade her?

Ans.—Yes, there were forty or fifty persons also present, and they all tried all they could to dissuade her, but she would not listen to them.

Ques.—Did your mother mount the pile herself, or was she assisted on to it?

Ans.—She did so herself; nobody assisted her.

2ND EVIDENCE.—Hujjoo Ayer, of Patunka, being examined, gives exactly similar evidence to the above.

3RD EVIDENCE.—Vurma Koolee, of Patunka, being examined, also gives exactly similar evidence to Doodah, the son of the Sutteeah.

Examined before me,

(Signed) L. BROWN, Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency, 25th September 1843.

Examination of the Relations and Friends of the Koonbee, Mullah Pobe, who committed Suttee in the Village of Phoolpurra, Warye Talooka, in the month of July 1843, *on the death of his Grandson, Jeyrah, of the same place.*

1ST EVIDENCE.—Jugmall, the son of Koonbee Pobe, and father of the deceased grandson Jeyrah.

Ques.—Were you present when your father Mullah Pobe committed Suttee; and if so, did you make every attempt to prevent him?

Ans.—Yes, I was present, and did all I could to prevent him. I told him that although he had lost a grandson, yet that I would be a son to him and protect him through life; but he would not attend to me, but said—"if you prevent me committing Suttee now, I will kill myself in some other way."

Ques.—Who else were present?

Ans.—All the village were present.

Ques.—Did any of those present urge your father on to the act, or did they do all they could to prevent him?

Ans.—Nobody urged him on; all present did all they could to try and prevent him.

2ND EVIDENCE.—Sugram, of Phoolpurra, is examined, and gives exactly the same evidence as the first evidence.

3RD EVIDENCE.—Dulla, of Phoolpurra, is also examined, and gives similar evidence exactly to the first witness.

(Signed) L. BROWN, Political Superintendent.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From the POLITICAL COMMISSIONER AND RESIDENT, BARODA,
To Major BROWN, Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor.

Dated 9th October 1843.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, forwarding examinations of the relations of two persons who lately committed Suttee in the Chorar and Warye Talookas, I have the honour to inform you, that these appear to be cases of suicide and not Suttee, though effected in an unusual manner; and request that you will make it generally known throughout your districts, that all persons aiding and abetting on similar occasions, will assuredly render themselves liable to punishment, and it should be the duty of the Chiefs to see that such acts are not perpetrated for the future in their districts, and that if they occur again, the severe displeasure of Government will overtake them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. S. BOYD,
Political Commissioner and Resident.

Baroda Residency, 9th October 1843.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay,
To W. S. BOYD, Esq., Pol. Commr. for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda.

Dated 3rd November 1843.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 9th ultimo, forwarding a communication from the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, reporting the occurrence of two cases of Suttee in that territory; and to inform you that, in the opinion of the Honorable the Governor in Council, it appears scarcely possible that these Suttees could have taken place without the connivance and assistance of some of the friends of the deceased individuals.

2. His Highness the Gaekwar and the principal Chiefs in the Rewa Kanta have, within the last four years, prohibited, under severe penalties, the practice of Suttee within their respective territories; and a similar prohibition having been promulgated by the British Government in the Mahee Kanta, Government cannot, with any consistency, permit the anomaly of this rite being practised with impunity in the Pahlunpoor State, while its practice is prohibited in the whole of the adjoining territories.

3. From the circumstances stated by Major Brown, it is evident that unless Government adopt measures to put an effectual stop to the further practice of

Suttee in the Pahlunpoor State, the inhabitants themselves will not adopt any means to prevent the recurrence of acts like those now brought to notice; and the Governor in Council therefore directs, that you will instruct that officer immediately to issue a Proclamation in the Pahlunpoor districts, similar to the one recently issued in the Mahee Kanta.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3rd November 1843.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From T. OGILVY, Esq., Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner and Resident in Charge, Baroda.

To E. H. TOWNSEND, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 26th June 1845.

SIR,—It is with regret I have the honour to transmit, for the information of Government, copy of a communication from the Political Superintendent Pahlunpoor, dated the 19th instant, reporting the death by Suttee of a female named Dewbhaee, on the 15th March last, at the village of Modotra, Talooka Chorar, under Pahlunpoor, and suggesting that the village of Modotra should be fined Rs. 300 for conniving in the sacrifice.

2. The late Mr. Boyd, in his letter alluded to, dated the 9th October 1843, directed that it should be made generally known throughout the province of Pahlunpoor, that all persons aiding and abetting in such acts would render themselves amenable to punishment, and that it was the duty of the Chiefs to see that sacrifices of this kind were not permitted in their districts; and Major Brown observes that those instructions were duly made known to the people.

3. The penalty suggested to be imposed on Modotra would, I should suppose, have a good effect in checking Suttee.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. OGILVY,

Acting First Assist. Political Commr. and Resident in Charge.

Baroda Residency, 26th June 1845.

From the POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT, PAHLUNPOOR,

To the FIRST ASSISTANT POLITICAL COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE, BARODA.

Dated 19th June 1845.

SIR,—I do myself the honour to forward, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, should you think it necessary, an inquiry I

made into the death of a Rajpootnee by name Dewbhaee, who destroyed herself by Suttee, on the 15th of March last, at the village of Modotra, Chorar Talooka, under this Agency.

2. There is no doubt, I think, that the woman committed the act voluntarily, and entirely of her own free will; indeed, I am of opinion, that had she been forcibly prevented, she would have destroyed herself in some other way: in fact the case appears to me more one of suicide than Suttee. But still I consider the village, both its authorities and its Ayers or Ryuts, very much to blame in not making greater endeavours to dissuade her, and are therefore deserving of some punishment. Should this opinion meet your approval and that of Government, I would beg to recommend that the village be fined the sum of 300 Rupees.

3. There seems to be no blame to be attached to the Chiefs of the Talooka, who were absent at the time.

4. With reference to the late Mr. Boyd's letter of the 9th October 1843, regarding a former Suttee or suicide, I beg to observe that the instructions therein contained have been fully made known to all those whom it concerned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) L. BROWN, Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency, 19th June 1845.

Inquiry into the death of female Dewbhaee, wife of Ayer Doongra deceased, of the Village of Modotra, Chorar Talooka, who committed Suttee on the 15th March 1845.

SUBSTANCE OF THE DIFFERENT REPORTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT KARKOON AND DIFFERENT EVIDENCES.

1. The Mehta reports, on the 16th March, that two Ayers, by name Megga and Umra, came and reported that the deceased Dewbhaee had fed all the villagers of Modotra, and was preparing to commit Suttee; that the villagers were trying to persuade her against it, but she would not listen to them, nor would she eat; that he (the Mehta) then sent five Sowars to prevent the Suttee; that on their doing so, the deceased threatened to commit suicide if hindered.

2. The Mehta again reports, on the 17th March, that the Suttee had taken place in defiance of the warning of the Sowars; that the Ayers of the village had assisted and collected the wood. He sends four Ayers belonging to the village for an inquiry.

3. Luxumonrow Bhargeer states he was sent by the Mehta, with four other Sowars, to stop the Suttee, but that the deceased would not mind him;

he did not go to the spot where the Suttee took place, but remained in the village.

4. Lewba Bhargeer, who was with the above Luxumonrow, gives a similar statement.

5. Kotaree Dosa, a servant of the Santulpoor Chief, states that on the day the Suttee took place, he went to Modotra to collect taxes; that he tried all he could to prevent the Suttee, urging the Ayers of the village to stop it, but that they replied that the woman was determined on it, and that they were afraid to prevent her, for fear of being cursed by her. He knows not who collected the wood. None of the Sowars sent by the Mehta were present at the Suttee, or any of the Ayers (men), but only the women.

6. Rao Aomah Bojah, Karbaree of Thakoor Tuckramjee, of the Modotra village, states that he did all he could to prevent the Suttee taking place, but that deceased was determined on it; that she did it entirely from her own free will and pleasure; that all the village were concerned in it, but that only women and children were present on the spot where it took place.

7. Statement of the Patel, Ayers, and others of the village.—When deceased wished to commit Suttee of her own free will, the Sircar's Sowars tried to prevent her; they also warned us not to afford any assistance, on which account we did not go near the spot, and she sacrificed herself voluntarily. In future we will not permit Suttee, even if we should be cursed for it.

8. Statement of Rao Mahmeer and Jhareeja Wunajee, Karbarees of the Chief, Kullian Sing.—We are asked why we did not prevent this Suttee in our Talooka, of which our Chief, Kullian Sing, is head? We reply, that our Chief was at the time at Bhooj; had he been here, then it would have been prevented whether the Ayers chose to attend to us or not.

(Signed) L. BROWN, Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency, 19th June 1845.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From E. H. TOWNSEND, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To Major L. BROWN, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

Dated 28th July 1845.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 9th ultimo, to the address of Mr. Ogilvy, then in charge of the Baroda Residency, reporting the occurrence of a Suttee, on the 15th March last, at the village of Modotra, of the Chorar Talooka, under the Pahlunpoor Agency.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that this occurrence is much to be regretted, and although it appears to have been perfectly voluntary, still the

Honorable the Governor in Council is of opinion that some of the villagers must have aided in its performance.

3. The Governor in Council directs that, as recommended by you, a fine of three hundred (300) Rupees be imposed on the village of Modotra, for their disobedience to the Proclamation against Suttee which was promulgated by order of Government throughout the Pahlunpoor territory in November 1843.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. H. TOWNSEND, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1845.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To Major L. BROWN, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

Dated 21st February 1848.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for promulgation in the districts under your charge, one hundred and fifty copies of a Proclamation in the English and Guzerathee languages, prohibiting the practice of Suttee within the Pahlunpoor territory.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1848.

PROCLAMATION.

To all Chiefs, Zumindars, Talookdars, and Inhabitants, &c. It is well known to all, high and low, that throughout British India the rite of Suttee, as a sinful and an unjustifiable taking of life, has been, through the interposition of the British Government, totally abolished by Proclamation since 1829-30; and further, that in 1840, His Highness the Gaekwar, in the most meritorious manner, took this good work into his consideration, and abolished this improper rite throughout his dominions. In this manner has the abolition of Suttee been extended throughout British India, the Gaekwar's territories, and the Rewa and Mahee Kanta Sunsthans, whose Chiefs, in the most praiseworthy manner, unanimously followed the enlightened example of His Highness Syajee Rao.

Now, in a like manner, it is the positive intention of the British Government to prohibit Suttee in Pahlunpoor, Radhunpoor, Thurad including Morwara, Wao, Sooegaum, Charchut, Terwara, Deodur, Bhabhur, Joonawas and

Nuwawas, Waree, Chorar, Thurra, and the district of Kankruj; in short, in every Estate which is under the superintendence of the Political Superintendent at Pahlunpoor, and hereby every one is apprized of the same, nor may any one after this plead ignorance of this prohibition. Therefore, strictly obeying this injunction, let every one use his utmost endeavours that Suttee be abolished throughout his respective bounds or jurisdiction, and every means taken to prevent it if attempted; and be it understood, that any person, high or low, disobeying this order by not preventing the rite, or by assisting in it, shall be considered as guilty, in the eyes of Government, of the gravest offence, and will render himself liable to the severest punishment.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1848.

MEASURES

ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

DURING THE YEARS 1843 TO 1856,

FOR THE

PREVENTION OF INFANTICIDE

IN THE

DISTRICTS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT AT PAHLUNPOOR.

Extract from a letter from the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor to the Political Commissioner and Resident of Baroda, dated the 27th March, No. 139 of 1843.

I have the honour to forward a Census of the Pahlunpoor State for the year 1842-43 :—

Statistical Return of Pahlunpoor and its Dependencies, for the Year 1842-43, submitted to Government by Major Lewis Brown, Political Superintendent, on the 27th March 1843.

Names of Purgunas.	Population.				Total.	Towns and Villages.	Houses.	Horses.	Remarks.
	Adults.		Children.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
City of Pahlunpoor.....	4,256	5,022	3,616	2,567	*15,461	1	3,969	492	* Permanent residents, exclusive of strangers.
Dhander Purguna	19,790	21,768	23,164	13,848	78,570	188	16,917	516	
Deesa ditto.....	5,232	5,297	5,917	3,848	20,294	85	4,336	146	
Dhuneyra ditto	1,863	1,830	2,029	1,352	7,074	43	1,440	91	
Talooka Panthawara, Dantawara, &c.	2,851	3,191	3,219	†2,124	11,385	44	2,439	124	† Disparity between male and female children probably to be accounted for by the early marriages of the latter causing a portion to be included in the list of adults.
Total....	33,992	37,108	37,945	23,739	1,32,784	361	29,101	1,369	
Census of the year 1841-42.	34,022	36,438	36,590	23,479	1,30,529	356	28,945	1,380	
Difference....	30 less	670 more	1,355 more	260 more	2,255 more	5 more	156 more	11 less	

Hindoos..... 1,14,666
Mahomedans..... 18,118
Total.... 1,32,784

(Signed) Lewis Brown,
Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor.

Extract from a letter addressed by Government to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated the 16th June 1843, No. 1377.

Para. 5. From the Census submitted by Major Brown, it appears that the total population of Pahlunpoor and its dependencies amounted, on the 27th of March last, to 1,32,784, which shows an increase over the year 1841-42 of 2,255 individuals. The Governor in Council, however, perceives that the female adults exceed the male adults by about ten per cent., while the male children exceed by upwards of forty per cent. the number of female children.

6. It is stated by Major Brown that this disparity may probably be accounted for by early marriages, in consequence of which many of the female children are included under the head of adults. Making, however, an allowance on this account, an actual difference of thirty per cent. still remains in favour of the males.

7. I am desired to request that you will call the particular attention of Major Brown to this point, with instructions to state whether he has any reason to believe that female infanticide is practised in the Pahlunpoor territory, and to exert every endeavour to obtain correct information on the subject, reporting the result for the information of Government.

Extract, paras. 19 and 20, from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th February 1845, No. 5.

Para. 19. We observe that Major Brown's inquiries have led him to the conclusion that infanticide is not practised in Pahlunpoor, or the other petty States under his superintendence, and that the excess of males over females in the Returns of children is attributable to other causes, viz. 1*st*, early marriages, in consequence of which many of the female children are included under the head of adults; 2*nd*, the number of female children who are married to foreigners; and 3*rd*, the excess of male over female births.

20. The last of the three assigned causes is somewhat suspicious, and we fear that infanticide is a more probable hypothesis. The other two causes undoubtedly require attention, and Major Brown's explanation should be communicated to the Political Agents in Katteewar, the Mahee and Rewa Kantas, and Kutch, being calculated to put those officers on their guard as to the conclusions to be drawn from the disproportion of the sexes of children, and to suggest their framing the Returns, as far as possible, in a mode calculated to show the degree of influence really exercised by the causes enumerated by Major Brown.

From E. H. TOWNSEND, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To Major L. BROWN, Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor.

Dated 18*th August* 1845.

SIR,—With reference to your letter to the late Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda, dated the 22nd July 1843, No. 262, I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you an extract, paras. 19 and 20, from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th February, No. 5 of 1845, and to request that you will be pleased to continue to exercise the greatest vigilance for the purpose of ascertaining if female infanticide is really practised in Pahlunpoor or the other petty States under your superintendence, and in detecting and bringing to punishment any persons who may be guilty of this inhuman crime.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. H. TOWNSEND, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18*th August* 1845.

From Major L. BROWN, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor,

To E. H. TOWNSEND, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 8*th September* 1845.

SIR,—I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, Political Department, No. 3932, of the 18th ultimo, forwarding extract from a despatch from the Honorable Court, dated 5th February last, No. 5, regarding the excess of males over females in the Population Returns of this State, and requesting me to exercise the utmost vigilance for the purpose of ascertaining if female infanticide is really practised in the Pahlunpoor or other petty States under this Agency.

2. In reply, I beg to state that the utmost vigilance has been, and shall continue to be exercised by me, in detecting and bringing to punishment any persons guilty of this offence; but I am still most decidedly of opinion, as before expressed by me in the letter alluded to by you, that this inhuman crime is not, nor has it been for years, practised in either Pahlunpoor or any of the districts under this Agency. Certainly not, if I may believe all reports, ever since they have been under the protection of the British Government; this is, I beg respectfully to add, my firm belief, and since I have been here (1841) no mention of it whatever has been made.

3. The difference between male and female children, I cannot as yet further account for, than what I have already shown in my former letter; but

I am now having a most strict and searching inquiry made, before I send in the next Census, which will be in a couple of months, when I will again report on the subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) L. BROWN, Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency, 8th September 1845.

P.S.—I should add, that the Pahlunpoor authorities still insist that the male births exceed the female; this is the opinion of the Chief himself.

(Signed) L. BROWN, Political Superintendent.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To Major L. BROWN, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

Dated 5th November 1845.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th September last, and to inform you that the Honorable the Governor in Council considers the assurance therein contained, of your belief that infanticide does not prevail in Pahlunpoor and the other petty States under your superintendence, to be very satisfactory, and trusts that it is correct.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1845.

From Captain J. D. LECKIE, Offg. Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor,

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 15th April 1846.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the accompanying Census of the Jhareeja population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency for the year 1845.

2. Also I beg to forward the Statistical Return of the Pahlunpoor Districts for Sumvut 1902, A. D. 1845-46.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. D. LECKIE,

Officiating Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor, 15th April 1846.

Census of the Jhareeja Population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for the Year A. D. 1845.

No.	Names of Talookas.	MALES.											FEMALES.										Remarks.
		Total for the year ending.	A. D. 1845.										Total end of 1845.	A. D. 1845.									
			Born.	Omitted in the Table for Sumvut.	Total.	Deduct.			Balance.					Born.	Omitted in the Table for Sumvut.	Total.	Deduct.				Balance.			
						Died.	Left the Country.	Total.	Above 16 years of age.	Under ditto.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.				Born and Died.	Died.	Left the Country.	Total.		Increase.	Decrease.	
1	Santulpoor.....	267	10	..	277	..	..	..	155	122	277	..	..	226	5	..	231	1	..	..	1	230	..	1	
2	Charchut	169	9	..	178	..	1	1	91	86	177	..	1	155	7	..	162	..	..	8	8	154	..	8	
	Total....	436	19	..	455	..	1	1	246	208	454	..	1	381	12	..	393	1	..	8	9	384	..	9	

Abstract of the Census of the Jhareeja Population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for the Year A. D. 1845.

No.	Names of Talookas.	Of all Ages.				Under 20 years.				Total of Males deceased in 1845.	Ditto of Females ditto.	No. of Jhareejas having 1 daughter alive.	No. of ditto having 2 ditto alive.	No. of ditto having 3 ditto alive.	No. of ditto having 4 ditto alive.	No. of ditto having 5 ditto alive.
		Total of Males.	Ditto of Females.	Excess of Males.	Ditto of Females.	Total of Males.	Ditto of Females.	Excess of Males.	Ditto of Females.							
1	Santulpoor.....	126	129	..	3	151	101	50	..	..	..	31	21	2	..	..
2	Charchut	70	92	..	22	108	70	38	..	..	..	36	8	2	..	..
	Total.....	196	221	..	25	259	171	88	..	..	..	67	29	4	..	..

Statement showing the Number and Age of the Jhareeja Population in the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for A. D. 1845.

		Aged																																						Total.
		70	65	60	55	50	48	45	42	41	40	35	32	30	28	25	24	22	20	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Males		8	4	12	8	21	2	13	7	2	12	16	6	10	8	21	7	20	33	17	10	15	14	13	11	19	7	18	8	8	20	6	11	15	9	18	26	455
Females	Married	..	..	1	2	7	1	7	1	1	13	15	2	13	8	9	10	13	30	19	4	25	8	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198
	Widows	5	11	9	7	13	3	6	2	..	11	8	2	1	2	5	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
	Betrothed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	6	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	25
	Unmarried	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	6	2	4	3	7	8	4	9	7	2	9	13	80
	Total Females	5	11	10	9	20	4	13	3	1	24	23	4	14	10	14	10	14	32	20	5	26	10	9	12	10	4	7	4	9	9	5	9	8	2	9	13	392
	Grand Total	13	15	22	17	41	6	26	10	3	36	39	10	24	18	35	17	34	65	37	15	41	24	22	23	29	11	25	12	17	29	11	20	23	11	27	39	847

(Signed) J. D. Leckie,
Officiating Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor, 15*th April* 1846.

Statistical Return of the Pahlunpoor Districts and Dependencies for Sumvut 1902, A. D. 1845-46.

Pahlunpoor, 15th April 1846.

Districts.	Population.				Total.	Towns and Villages.	Houses.	Horses.	Remarks.
	Adults.		Children.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
City of Pahlunpoor.....	5,038	5,305	3,121	2,521	*15,985	1	4,116	537	* Permanent residents, exclusive of strangers.
Dhander Purguna	25,820	24,228	19,942	14,607	84,597	189	17,981	495	
Deesa ditto	8,414	7,089	5,015	4,389	24,907	90	5,396	155	
Dhuneyra ditto	2,563	2,287	2,068	1,400	8,318	44	1,714	77	
Talookas Panthawara, Dantawara, &c. ..	3,953	3,677	2,837	2,197	12,664	50	2,694	101	
Total....	45,788	42,586	32,983	25,114	1,46,471	374	31,901	1,365	
Census of preceding year, 1901.....	34,547	37,970	38,404	23,853	1,34,774	366	29,418	1,256	
Difference....	11,241 more	4,616 more	5,421 less	1,261 more	11,697 more	8 more	2,483 more	109 more	

Hindoos..... 1,26,919
Mussulmans 19,552
Total..... 1,46,471

(Signed) J. D. Leckie, Offg. Political Superintendent.

From A. MALET, Esq., Political Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To Captain J. D. LECKIE, Offg. Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

Dated 1st June 1846.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th April last, submitting a Census, for the year 1845, of the Jhareeja population in the Pahlunpoor State, together with a Statistical Return, for the year 1845-46, of the Pahlunpoor State and its dependencies.

2. In connection with this Census, I am directed to request that you will report to Government the result of the inquiry which, in his letter dated the 8th September last, Major Brown stated he was making, with the view of ascertaining the causes which produced the great disparity of numbers between the two sexes in the Pahlunpoor districts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1846.

From Captain J. D. LECKIE, Offg. Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor,

To A. MALET, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 8th June 1846.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and beg to state, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that I have made every inquiry with regard to the males predominating over the females in the Pahlunpoor State, and cannot discover that female infanticide is in practice. Jhareeja females are given in marriage to Mussulmans in these districts, and it is not likely a Mahomedan would permit the destruction of his offspring.

2. I am induced to believe, from the opinion I have elicited from persons who are conversant with the population of His Excellency the Dewan's districts, that the disparity arises from the number of mendicants, Fakeers, Byragees, and others who have settled themselves here from all parts of India, and are too poor to marry. The Rabarees are another class who abound in these districts, and have not the means of supporting wives; and frequently those who are married leave their families in other Purgunas, and live with their flocks for months together in villages under Pahlunpoor. Sindees are numerous, and have seldom or ever any families with them. The Banyans also, from being unable from the want of money to contract marriages, add to the number of males, and reside in Pahlunpoor and its villages to get a livelihood. The

remarks made by Major Brown, in his letter of the 8th September last, "that the Pahlunpoor authorities insist that the male births exceed the female; this is the opinion of the Chief himself," can be accounted for from the age of the husbands being greater than that of the wives, and it is allowed by English writers in such cases that the males preponderate. I will cause a strict watch and inquiry to be made, and endeavour, if possible, to account for the disparity of numbers between the two sexes in the Pahlunpoor districts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. D. LECKIE, Offg. Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor, 8th June 1846.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To Captain J. D. LECKIE, Offg. Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

Dated 7th July 1846.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th ultimo, and to inform you that the explanation therein submitted, of the causes which produce the great disparity of numbers between the two sexes in the Pahlunpoor districts, is not very satisfactory.

2. The Governor in Council requests, that in submitting a Census for this year of the Jhareeja population in the Pahlunpoor State, you will be pleased to state the result of the precautions and inquiries reported in the last para. of your letter under acknowledgment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1846.

From Captain J. D. LECKIE, Offg. Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor,

To A. MALET, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 26th April 1847.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the Census of the Jhareeja population of three Talookas under this Superintendency for the year 1846. No instance of infanticide has come to my knowledge since the last Return was forwarded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. D. LECKIE, Offg. Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor, 26th April 1847.

Census of the Jhareeja Population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for the Year A. D. 1846.

No.	Names of Talookas.	MALES. A. D. 1846.													FEMALES. A. D. 1846.													Remarks.
		Total for the year.	Born.	Omitted in the Table for Sumvut.	Returned from abroad.	Total.	Deduct. Died.	Deduct. Left the Country.	Deduct. Total.	Balance. Above 16 years of age.	Balance. Under ditto.	Balance. Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total of 1846.	Born.	Omitted in the Table for Sumvut.	Returned from abroad.	Arrived by marriage.	Total.	Deduct. Born and died.	Deduct. Died.	Deduct. Left the Country.	Deduct. Total.	Balance.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	Santulpoor....	277	19	..	..	296	7	..	7	153	136	289	..	7	229	13	..	..	12	254	..	7	28	35	219	..	35	
2	Charchut	177	8	..	5	190	4	..	4	97	89	186	..	4	154	10	..	4	6	174	..	3	1	4	170	..	4	
3	Thurad	3	.	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	
	Total..	457	27	..	5	489	11	..	11	251	227	478	..	11	393	23	..	4	18	438	..	10	29	39	399	..	39	

Abstract of the Census of the Jhareeja Population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for the Year A. D. 1846.

No.	Names of Talookas.	Of all ages. Total of Males.	Ditto of Females.	Excess of Males.	Ditto of Females.	Under 20 years. Total of Males.	Ditto of Females.	Excess of Males.	Ditto of Females.	Total of Males deceased in 1846.	Ditto of Females ditto.	No. of Jhareejas having one daughter alive.	No. of ditto having two ditto ditto.	No. of ditto having three ditto ditto.	No. of ditto having four ditto ditto.	No. of ditto having five ditto ditto.
1	Santulpoor.....	123	114	9	..	166	105	61	..	7	7	27	13	2	..	..
2	Charchut	83	90	..	7	103	80	23	..	4	3	35	9	3	..	..
3	Thurad	1	3	..	2	2	7	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	4	..
	Total..	207	207	9	9	271	192	84	5	11	10	63	23	5	4	..

Statement showing the Number and Age of the Jhareeja Population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for A. D. 1846.

	Aged																																	Total.
	70	65	60	55	50	48	45	42	41	40	35	32	30	28	25	24	22	20	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Males	10	12	7	20	1	9	12	1	13	18	6	10	6	24	7	19	32	18	10	15	14	12	12	19	7	18	8	9	20	6	12	17	9	19	22	24	478
Females — Married	..	1	2	8	..	8	2	1	13	12	3	12	8	7	9	10	21	17	3	20	7	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184
Females — Widows	7	12	6	14	7	4	3	8	3	4	9	1	..	5	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Females — Betrothed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	9	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	29
Females — Unmarried	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4	3	8	6	4	9	8	3	10	13	20	96
Total Females	7	13	8	22	7	12	5	9	16	16	12	13	8	12	11	11	25	18	3	21	8	11	18	10	4	6	4	10	9	6	9	9	3	10	13	20	399
Grand Total	17	25	15	42	8	21	17	10	29	34	18	23	14	36	18	30	57	36	13	36	22	23	30	29	11	24	12	19	29	12	21	26	12	29	35	44	877

(Signed) J. D. Leckie,
Officiating Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor, 26th April 1847.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,
To Captain J. D. LECKIE, Offg. Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

Dated 24th August 1847.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th April last, submitting a Census, for the year 1846, of the Jhareeja population of the three Taloookas mentioned in the margin, together with a Comparative Statement of the male and female Jhareeja population during the year 1846.

Santulpoor.
Charchut.
Thurad.

2. In reply, I am directed to inform you that it is very satisfactory to Government to find, that although the disproportion between the number of male and female children, from the age of three years downwards, is still considerable, it is less than during the year 1845, and especially as regards children of one year old and under.

3. It is also satisfactory to learn, that the principal preponderance of the number of males over females occurs in the more advanced ages.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1847. (Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From Captain J. D. LECKIE, Offg. Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor,
To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 1st October 1847.

SIR,—In handing up the Statistical Return of the Pahlunpoor districts and dependencies for Sumvut 1903, A. D. 1846-47, I have the honour to state that His Excellency the Dewan has caused every precaution and inquiry into the deaths of females in his State, and I am again assured that female infanticide is not practised. I can confidently corroborate this assertion, as I should have heard of any casualty. The number of females less than males, by the accompanying Return, is 10,680, or 391 of the former more than shown by the last Census, or 7 and 670 decl. per cent. less than males.

The deaths and births are as follows:—

Deaths.

Adults	1,243	Females	1,026
Boys	611	Girls	467
Total	1,854		1,493

Births.

Boys	2,393	Girls	2,050

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. D. LECKIE, Offg. Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor, 1st October 1847.

Statistical Return of the Pahlunpoor Districts and Dependencies, for Sumvut 1903, A. D. 1846-47.

Pahlunpoor, 1st October 1847.

Districts.	Population.				Total.	Towns and Villages.	Houses.	Horses.	Remarks.
	Adults.		Children.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
City of Pahlunpoor.....	4,762	5,198	3,532	2,664	*16,156	1	4,106	621	*Permanent residents, exclusive of strangers.
Dhaunder Purguna	25,008	24,165	21,733	15,780	86,686	189	18,061	445	
Deesa ditto.....	9,080	7,632	5,609	5,354	27,675	96	5,832	220	
Dhaneyra ditto.....	2,699	2,472	2,537	1,801	9,509	45	1,815	85	
Talookas Panthawara, Dantawara, &c. ..	3,767	3,655	3,207	2,533	13,162	50	2,694	117	
Total....	45,316	43,122	36,618	28,132	1,53,188	381	32,508	1,488	
Census of preceding year, 1902....	45,788	42,586	32,983	25,114	1,46,471	374	31,901	1,365	
Difference....	472 less	536 more	3,635 more	3,018 more	6,717 more	7 more	607 more	123 more	

Hindoos..... 1,32,992
Mussulmans 20,196
Total.. 1,53,188

(Signed) J. D. Leckie,
Officiating Political Superintendent.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,
To Captain J. D. LECKIE, Offg. Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

Dated 27th October 1847.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 1st instant, No. 398, forwarding a Statistical Return, for the year 1846-47, of the Pahlunpoor State and its dependencies; and to inform you, that the information conveyed in your communication under reply, as far as it may be depended on, is satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1847. (Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

From Major L. BROWN, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor,
To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 18th January 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, a Census* of the Jhareeja population under this Superintendency for the year 1847.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) L. BROWN, Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor, 18th January 1848.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,
To Major L. BROWN, Political Superintendent at Pahlunpoor.

Dated 6th March 1848.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th January last, submitting Returns of the Jhareeja population of Pahlunpoor for the year 1847.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that these Returns, as compared with those for the year 1846, exhibit the following results :—

Years.	Of all ages above 20 years.		Under 20 years of age.			No. of Jhareejas having one daughter alive.	Ditto having two ditto ditto.	Do. having three ditto ditto.	Ditto having four ditto ditto.
	Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Excess of Males.				
1846	207	207	271	192	79	63	23	5	4
1847	215	214	268	197	72	45	30	7	2
	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.
Difference..	8	7	3	5	7	18	7	2	2

* The Census is omitted from this Selection, the substance being contained in the Government's reply to this letter.

3. It appears that the proportion of females to males, under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, was in the ratio of eighty-six, eighty-three, and eighty-five per cent. respectively on the total Jhareeja population.

4. The Governor in Council observes with gratification, that the disproportion between male and female children from the age of ten downwards continues progressively to diminish, the average per-centage to the males having been in 1845 about fifty-three, in 1846 sixty-four, and in 1847 seventy-four per cent.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1848. (Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From Major L. BROWN, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor,
To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 12th February 1849.

SIR,—For the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, I have the honour to forward a Census* of the Jhareeja population under this Superintendency for the year 1848.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) L. BROWN, Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency Office, 12th February 1849.

MINUTE BY THE BOARD, DATED 13TH MARCH 1849.

1. The Returns forwarded by Major Brown, the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, contain the following information :—

1*st.*—A Census of the Jhareeja population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency during the year 1848.

2*nd.*—Abstract of ditto ditto ditto.

3*rd.*—Statement showing the respective ages of the Jhareeja population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency during the year 1848.

2. The Returns, as compared with those for the years 1846 and 1847, exhibit the following results :—

Years.	Of all ages above 20 years.		Under 20 years of age.			No. of Jhareejas having one daughter alive.	Ditto having two ditto ditto.	Do. having three ditto ditto.	Do. having four ditto ditto.
	Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Excess of Males.				
1846	207	207	271	192	79	63	23	5	4
1847	215	214	268	197	72	45	30	7	2
1848	222	221	271	199	77	47	29	6	3

* Omitted; the substance being given in the minute recorded by the Board on this letter.

3. The proportion of females to males, under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, during the years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848, was as undermentioned, being in the ratio of eighty-six, eighty-three, eighty-five, and eighty-four per cent. respectively on the total Jhareeja population:—

Age.	1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
70	8	5	10	7	9	7	7	5
65	4	11	12	13	12	14	13	14
60	12	10	7	8	7	5	6	5
55	8	9	20	22	20	22	20	23
50	21	20	1	7	2	7	2	9
48	2	4	9	12	12	11	12	9
45	13	13	12	5	9	6	18	23
42	7	3	1	9	12	22	12	5
41	2	1	13	16	9	5	6	7
40	12	24	18	16	15	17	9	13
35	16	23	6	12	4	12	10	20
32	6	4	10	13	14	18	6	9
30	10	14	6	8	11	3	12	10
28	8	10	24	12	20	18	20	16
25	21	14	7	11	9	9	18	15
24	7	10	19	11	20	13	31	25
22	20	14	32	25	30	25	20	12
20	33	32	18	18	20	11	22	20
18	17	20	10	3	14	23	12	12
17	10	5	15	21	9	11	11	9
16	15	26	14	8	15	9	17	20
15	14	10	12	11	12	16	18	13
14	13	9	12	18	19	9	7	3
13	11	12	19	10	7	2	18	7
12	19	10	7	4	21	6	8	3
11	7	4	18	6	8	4	8	10
10	18	7	8	4	9	10	19	7
9	8	4	9	10	19	8	6	6
8	8	9	20	9	6	5	10	9
7	20	9	6	6	10	9	17	8
6	6	5	12	9	18	9	7	2
5	11	9	17	9	8	2	15	9
4	15	8	9	3	15	9	23	8
3	9	2	19	10	24	12	16	21
2	18	9	22	13	19	20	13	19
1	26	13	24	20	15	22	24	14
	455	392	478	399	483	411	493	420

4. The above results do not appear to call for any particular remarks.

(Signed) FALKLAND.
„ W. COTTON.
„ J. P. WILLOUGHBY.
„ D. A. BLANE.

13*th March* 1849.

From Captain J. D. LECKIE, Acting Political Supt. of Pahlunpoor,

To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 13*th March* 1850.

SIR,—For the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, I have the honour to forward a Census of the Jhareeja population under this Superintendency for the year 1849.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. D. LECKIE, Acting Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor, 13*th March* 1850.

No. 1.—*Census of the Jhareeja Population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for the Year* A. D. 1849.

No.	Names of Talookas.	MALES. A. D. 1849.													FEMALES. A. D. 1849.													
		Total for the year ending 1848.	Born.	Omitted in the Table for last year.	Returned from abroad.	Total.	Deduct. Died.	Deduct. Left the country.	Deduct. Total.	Balance. Above 11 years.	Balance. Under ditto.	Balance. Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total end of 1848.	Born.	Omitted in the Table for last year.	Returned from abroad.	Arrived by marriage.	Total.	Deduct. Born and died.	Deduct. Died.	Deduct. Left the country.	Deduct. Left ditto by marriage.	Deduct. Total.	Balance.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Santulpoor....	292	15	..	..	307	8	1	9	174	124	298	15	9	237	13	..	..	5	255	1	18	..	4	23	232	18	23
2	Charchut	199	8	..	..	207	10	..	10	104	93	197	8	10	176	7	..	..	..	183	..	5	..	1	6	177	7	6
3	Thurad	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
	Total....	493	23	..	..	516	18	1	19	280	217	497	23	19	420	20	..	..	5	445	1	23	..	5	29	416	25	29

No. 2.—*Abstract of the Census of the Jhareeja Population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for the Year* A. D. 1849.

No.	Names of Talookas.	Of all ages. Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Excess of Males.	Excess of Females.	Under 20 years. Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Excess of Males.	Excess of Females.	Total of Males deceased in 1849.	Ditto of Females ditto ditto.	No. of Jhareejas having one daughter alive.	No. of ditto having two ditto ditto.	No. of ditto having three ditto ditto.	No. of ditto having four ditto ditto.	No. of ditto having five ditto ditto.	Remarks.
1	Santulpoor....	139	116	23	..	159	116	43	..	8	19	25	8	6	1	..	
2	Charchut	99	109	..	10	98	68	30	..	10	5	27	14	2	1	..	
3	Thurad	2	2	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
	Total..	240	227	23	10	257	189	73	5	18	24	53	22	8	3	..	

No. 3.—*Statement showing the Number and Age of the Jhareeja Population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for* A. D. 1849.

	Aged																																					Total.
	75	70	65	60	55	50	48	45	42	41	40	35	32	30	28	25	24	22	20	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Males	6	5	8	6	19	6	13	17	10	7	15	13	8	20	19	9	34	25	19	7	11	14	6	16	13	4	15	13	12	17	8	14	19	17	8	21	23	497
Females — Married	0	0	1	3	7	5	4	10	3	5	11	13	9	12	12	10	24	14	29	3	11	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198
Females — Widows	1	3	12	4	16	6	2	11	3	1	3	8	1	3	3	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Females — Betrothed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	2	1	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Females — Unmarried	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	2	7	4	2	5	5	1	9	10	15	16	10	17	112
Total Females	1	3	13	7	23	11	6	21	6	6	14	21	10	15	15	13	28	14	29	3	13	11	6	7	4	9	5	6	9	7	3	9	10	15	16	10	17	416
Grand Total	7	8	21	13	42	17	19	38	16	13	29	34	18	35	34	22	62	39	48	10	24	25	12	23	17	13	20	19	21	24	11	23	29	32	24	31	40	913

Pahlunpoor Agency Office, 13th March 1850.

(Signed) J. D. Leckie,
Acting Political Superintendent.

Extract, para. 4, *from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated* 4*th December, No.* 32 *of* 1850.

4. The Census of the Jhareeja population bears obvious marks of incorrectness. In each of the four years from 1846 to 1849, the number of males and females above the age of twenty, as stated in the Returns, is nearly equal, while below that age, the males are much more numerous than the females. This difference would only be explicable, consistently with correctness in the Returns, by supposing that female infanticide had been introduced into these districts within the last twenty years. You will draw Captain Leckie's attention to these remarks.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To Captain J. D. LECKIE, Acting Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

Dated 23*rd January* 1851.

SIR,—With reference to your letter dated the 13th March last, No. 97, forwarding a Census of the Jhareeja population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency during the year 1849, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you an extract, para. 4, from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 4th ultimo, No. 32, and to draw your attention to the remarks therein contained.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 23*rd January* 1851.

From Captain J. D. LECKIE, Acting Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor,

To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 3*rd February* 1851.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Census* of the Jhareeja population under this Superintendency during the year 1850, which shows, for the years 1849-50, about one hundred and sixty-eight females, under twenty years of age, less than males below that age. No cases of infanticide have occurred during the year.

* These Returns are omitted from this Selection, the substance being given in the Government's reply of the 31st July 1851.

2. The remarks of the Honorable the Court of Directors, contained in extract para. 4 of their despatch dated 4th December 1850, No. 32, transmitted with your letter No. 317, of the 23rd ultimo, will be duly attended to.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. D. LECKIE, Acting Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency Office, Camp Wurserra, 3rd February 1851.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

Dated 31st July 1851.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Leckie's letter No. 26, dated the 3rd February last, forwarding Returns of the Jhareeja population under the Pahlunpoor Political Superintendency during the year 1850.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe, that a comparison of these Returns with those of the three preceding years exhibits the results given in the following Statement:—

Years.	Of all ages above twenty years.		Under twenty years of age.		No. of Jhareejas having one daughter alive.	Ditto having two ditto ditto.	Do. having three ditto ditto.	Ditto having four ditto ditto.
	Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Males.	Total Females.				
1847	215	214	268	197	45	30	7	2
1848	222	221	271	199	47	29	6	3
1849	240	227	257	189	53	22	8	3
1850	239	245	272	177	52	17	13	3

3. The relative proportions which the male bore to the female Jhareeja population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, during the past six years, are shown in the following Statement:—

Age.	1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
75	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	6	1	2	1
70	8	5	10	7	9	7	7	5	5	3	5	7
65	4	11	12	13	12	14	13	14	8	13	8	11
60	12	10	7	8	7	5	6	5	6	7	7	11
55	8	9	20	22	20	22	20	23	19	23	20	22
50	21	20	1	7	2	7	2	9	6	11	9	10
48	2	4	9	12	12	11	12	9	13	6	12	6
45	13	13	12	5	9	6	18	23	17	21	12	17
42	7	3	1	9	12	22	12	5	10	6	....	....
41	2	1	13	16	9	5	6	7	7	6	2	11
40	12	24	18	16	15	17	9	13	15	14	19	27
35	16	23	6	12	4	12	10	20	13	21	14	12
32	6	4	10	13	14	18	6	9	8	10	10	11
30	10	14	6	8	11	3	12	10	20	15	19	11
28	8	10	24	12	20	18	20	16	19	15	22	26
25	21	14	7	11	9	9	18	15	9	13	29	19
24	7	10	19	11	20	13	31	25	34	28	30	32
22	20	14	32	25	30	25	20	12	25	14	17	9
20	33	32	18	18	20	11	22	20	19	29	23	14
18	17	20	10	3	14	23	12	12	7	3	16	15
17	10	5	15	21	9	11	11	9	11	13	16	11
16	15	26	14	8	15	9	17	20	14	11	7	9
15	14	10	12	11	12	16	18	13	6	6	16	7
14	13	9	12	18	19	9	7	3	16	7	8	3
13	11	12	19	10	7	2	18	7	13	4	10	7
12	19	10	7	4	21	6	8	3	4	9	17	7
11	7	4	18	6	8	4	8	10	15	5	7	5
10	18	7	8	4	9	10	19	7	13	6	9	8
9	8	4	9	10	19	8	6	6	12	9	15	5
8	8	9	20	9	6	5	10	9	17	7	8	3
7	20	9	6	6	10	9	17	8	8	3	16	11
6	6	5	12	9	18	9	7	2	14	9	19	7
5	11	9	17	9	8	2	15	9	19	10	13	10
4	15	8	9	3	15	9	23	8	17	15	9	16
3	9	2	19	10	24	12	16	21	8	16	15	12
2	18	9	22	13	19	20	13	19	21	10	28	19
1	26	13	24	20	15	22	24	14	23	17	22	10
Grand Total..	455	392	478	399	483	411	493	420	497	416	511	422

4. The above results, although a careful examination shows errors, do not call for any particular remark; but I am desired to refer you to my letter No. 2533, dated the 13th ultimo, requesting, with reference to the considerable preponderance in numbers which the total male population of the Pahlunpoor districts has over the female, that you "will not relax in your vigilance or efforts to detect any cases of infanticide that may occur."

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 31*st July* 1851.

From Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor,

To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 4th February 1852.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Census of the Jhareeja population under this Superintendency for the year 1851.

2. Contrasted with the Census of last year, there is, I am happy to say, an increase in the number of females under twenty years of age; the number of females less than males shown in this Return being eighty-four, being an increase of eleven females over the number shown in the Return of the preceding year.

3. No case of infanticide has been brought to my notice during the past year. The instructions of Government shall not be lost sight of, and no exertion on my part shall be wanting to bring to light any case that may occur.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. R. KEILY,
Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency Office, 4th February 1852.

No. 1.—*Census of the Jhareeja Population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for the Year* A. D. 1851.

No.	Names of Talookas.	MALES. A. D. 1851.												FEMALES. A. D. 1851.												
		Total for the year ending 1850.	Born.	Omitted in the Table for last year.	Returned from abroad.	Total.	Deduct. Died.	Deduct. Left the country.	Deduct. Total.	Balance. Above 16 years.	Balance. Under ditto.	Balance. Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total end of 1850.	Born.	Omitted in the Table for last year.	Returned from abroad.	Arrived by marriage.	Total.	Deduct. Born and died.	Deduct. Died.	Deduct. Left the country.	Deduct. Left ditto by marriage.	Deduct. Total.	Balance.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Santulpoor	310	19	2	..	331	12	..	12	179	140	319	21	12	236	11	2	..	4	253	..	4	1	4	9	244	17	9
2	Charchut.....	199	12	..	..	211	7	..	7	115	89	204	12	7	179	8	..	..	3	190	1	1	..	3	5	185	11	5
3	Thurad.....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	7	..	1	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..
	Total..	511	31	2	..	544	19	..	19	296	229	525	33	19	422	19	3	1	7	452	1	5	1	7	14	438	30	14

No. 2.—*Abstract of the Census of the Jhareeja Population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for the Year* A. D. 1851.

No.	Names of Talookas.	Of all ages. Total of Males.	Of all ages. Ditto of Females.	Of all ages. Excess of Males.	Of all ages. Ditto of Females.	Under 20 years. Total of Males.	Under 20 years. Ditto of Females.	Under 20 years. Excess of Males.	Under 20 years. Ditto of Females.	Total of Males deceased in 1851.	Ditto of Females ditto ditto ditto.	No. of Jhareejas having one daughter alive.	No. of ditto having two ditto ditto.	No. of ditto having three ditto ditto.	No. of ditto having four ditto ditto.	No. of ditto having five ditto ditto.	Remarks.
1	Santulpoor....	153	139	14	..	166	105	61	..	12	4	28	7	6	3	..	
2	Charchut	93	104	..	11	111	81	30	..	6	2	25	11	5	2	..	
3	Thurad	2	2	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
	Total..	248	245	14	11	277	193	91	7	18	6	54	18	11	6	..	

No. 3.—*Statement showing the Number and Age of the Jhareeja Population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for* A. D. 1851.

	Aged																																					Total.
	75	70	65	60	55	50	48	45	42	41	40	35	32	30	28	25	24	22	20	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Males	3	11	5	19	6	11	16	5	1	8	18	10	27	12	35	16	23	22	32	10	6	18	8	9	16	8	9	14	8	15	19	12	11	12	25	16	29	525
Females — Married	..	..	1	8	5	2	9	1	2	7	16	8	9	6	25	9	13	40	21	8	6	4	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
Females — Widows	1	13	3	16	8	5	9	1	..	3	12	2	3	2	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Females — Betrothed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	5	3	4	2	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	27
Females — Unmarried	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	5	2	2	3	3	2	8	5	13	14	12	17	8	19	120
Total Females	1	13	4	24	13	7	18	2	2	10	28	10	12	8	30	9	13	41	23	10	9	8	3	10	9	5	7	5	3	10	7	13	15	12	17	8	19	438
Grand Total	4	24	9	43	19	18	34	7	3	18	46	20	39	20	65	25	36	63	55	20	15	26	11	19	25	13	16	19	11	25	26	25	26	24	42	24	48	963

(Signed) J. R. KEILY,
Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency Office, 4th February 1852.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor,

Dated 12*th March* 1852.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 4th ultimo, forwarding Returns of the Jhareeja population of the Pahlunpoor districts for the year 1851.

2. In reply, I am desired to request your attention to my letter No. 317, dated the 23d January 1851, to the address of Captain Leckie, enclosing an extract (paragraph 4) from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 32, dated the 4th of the preceding month, containing observations on the Returns of the Jhareeja population of the Pahlunpoor districts for the years 1846-49.

3. Captain Leckie furnished no explanation, but in his letter No. 26, dated the 3rd February 1851, stated that the remarks of the Honorable the Court of Directors would "be duly attended to," while with the same communication he submitted the Census for 1850, to which the remarks equally applied.

4. I am instructed to state, that to the Census now submitted by you for 1851, the same remarks are also applicable, and to request that you will submit any explanation in your power.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 12*th March* 1852.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor,

To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 10*th May* 1852.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date 12th March 1852, calling my attention to extract para. 4th from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, containing observations on the Jhareeja population of the districts under this Superintendency for the years 1846 to 1849, forwarded in your letter of 23rd January 1851 to the address of Captain Leckie, and requesting me to submit any explanation in my power to account for the difference in number existing between the male and female sexes under twenty years of age.

2. Immediately on receipt of this communication, the Mehta in charge of the Jhareeja districts was directed to visit each village in succession,

and to ascertain by the minutest inquiries from the villagers the cause of this disparity, as also whether there was any reason to suppose that it was owing to the secret observance of the unnatural custom of female infanticide.

3. The Returns submitted in consequence of these orders by the Mehta, confirm the correctness of the former documents forwarded to Government. The following is an abstract showing the number of males and females under twenty years of age:—

	Males.	Females.
Santulpoor Districts	166	105
Charchut ditto	111	81
Thurad ditto	0	7
	277	193
Excess over the females.....	84	

4. The Mehta continues to report his assurance, founded on inquiries made from the villagers, that the deficiency in the number of the female sex is owing to natural causes, and not to the practice of infanticide.

5. On referring, however, to the records in this office, I find that Returns of the Jhareeja population were first called for in 1845, but that the Chiefs of this tribe have not been required to enter into engagements for the suppression of this crime, nor required to report the birth or death of any female child, as is the case, I believe, in other districts where preventive measures have been adopted to suppress the crime.

6. I have, therefore, considered it necessary to issue a Proclamation to the Jhareeja Chiefs, pointing out the difference in number which continues to exist between the male and female sexes under twenty years of age, as also the remarks of the Honorable the Court of Directors on this subject, and have required them to report to the Mehta the birth and death of every female infant at the time of occurrence; no child to be buried without in the first case the body being inspected by three or four of the respectable inhabitants of the village (not Jhareejas); the illness, too, of the child to be made known, and the cause of it, if possible, ascertained. Any deviation from the above to subject the offending party to such punishment as Government may be pleased to award.

7. Should it meet with the approbation of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Jhareeja Chiefs might be called upon to enter into engagements to put a stop to the practice if it exists, and give security to that effect, as has been done, I believe, in the Mahee Kanta with reference to the Rathore tribe. I humbly conceive that some arrangement of this sort is necessary, and should I be permitted to carry out the suggestion, I trust

that the next Return will be more satisfactory; at all events, I hope to be able to account more satisfactorily, than at present, for the death of every female infant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency Office, 10th May 1852.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From H. E. GOLDSMID, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, .

To Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

Dated 12th June 1852.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th ultimo, submitting your explanation regarding the difference in number which exists between the male and female sexes of the Jhareeja population of the Pahlunpoor districts.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that His Lordship in Council hardly considers new engagements to be necessary, and is not, therefore, of opinion that any should be insisted upon, if likely to excite dissatisfaction amongst those already repudiating the accusation and admitting the culpability of the practice of infanticide.

3. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council requests that you will submit to Government a copy and translation of the Proclamation you have already issued.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1852.

From Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor,

To H. E. GOLDSMID, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 30th June 1852.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date 12th instant, in reply to my explanation regarding the difference in number existing between the male and female sexes of the Jhareeja population of the Pahlunpoor districts, and informing me that His Lordship in Council hardly considered new engagements to be necessary, and was not, therefore, of opinion that any should be insisted upon, if likely to excite dissatisfaction amongst those already repudiating the accusation and admitting the culpability of the practice of infanticide.

2. In reply, I beg to state, for the information of His Lordship in Council, that as the petty Jhareeja Chiefs under this Superintendency are not bound

by any engagements whatever to suppress the crime of infanticide, I thought, that in bringing the remarks of the Honorable the Court of Directors to their notice, founded on the marked difference existing between the sexes, as shown in the various Returns of population submitted since A. D. 1846, that it would be a good opportunity to require of them to agree to certain precautionary measures to render the crime more difficult of commission, and convince all that we were as much interested in suppressing the practice here as in other districts; for I could not but admit, that unbound by any engagement, and with the present amount of supervision, which required the Mehta to visit each village once a year for the purpose of taking a Census of the population, and being dependent on the assertion of the parents that whatever deaths may have occurred during the year were owing to natural causes, it was in the power of any one so disposed, to be guilty of the crime without much fear of detection. It is true that I have, and do receive constant assurances, that the practice has been discontinued; still the difference is suspicious, and I was anxious to ascertain, by a more vigilant supervision, whether there were really grounds for mistrusting the accuracy of the Returns submitted.

3. The Jhareejas under this Superintendency are so well aware of the engagements that have been entered into by their brethren in Kattywar, and of the precautions taken by Government to ensure the due fulfilment of their engagements, and the detection of those who may infringe them, that I think I may venture to say, that no dissatisfaction would be evinced by them in subscribing to what others have previously subscribed to. The Mehta to whom the Proclamation was sent was directed to proceed into the Jhareeja districts, visit each village in succession, and make the contents known to all, and then affix the Proclamation in some public place in the village. Being engaged in other business, he has not been able to carry out my orders yet, and I have in consequence directed him to postpone doing so until the pleasure of Government is made known to me on the subject.

4. As desired in the 3rd para., I beg to submit a copy and translation of the Proclamation in question.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency Office, 30th June 1852.

Substance of a Proclamation issued to the Jhareeja Chiefs residing under this Superintendency, as follows:—

The Honorable the Court of Directors having remarked that since A. D. 1846 the females of the Jhareeja population, under twenty years of age, continue to be much less in number than those of the male sex under that age, and

requiring information on this subject; it is therefore written, that in future, every Jhareeja to whom a daughter may be born, shall immediately report the same to the Mehta in charge of the Talooka, and, in the same way, a report is to be made in case of death. In the event of any female infant dying, then four men of respectability of different castes, but not Jhareejas, shall be convened, and the corpse submitted to them for inspection, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of its death, and their opinion is to be submitted to the Mehta. After this, the body is to be buried or disposed of, and not before. Should the daughter of any Jhareeja Rajpoot of tender years fall sick, information must be immediately given to the Karkoon in charge of the districts, and the cause of her sickness be clearly stated. Whoever shall act differently to these instructions, will subject himself to such punishment as Government may think proper to award; therefore, bear this in mind. Should the Mehta be absent elsewhere, then the Jumadar in charge of the Thana stationed in the district is to be reported to. Should any one, after this Proclamation, without reporting to the Mehta, or submitting the body of his child to a Punchayet, dispose of the body by burying or burning it (according to its age), then such persons will be considered to have infringed these instructions. Therefore let every one make himself acquainted with the meaning of this Proclamation, and act up to it accordingly. Should any one hereafter plead ignorance as an excuse for infringing the instructions contained in this Proclamation, such excuse will not be received.

Dated 8th June 1852.

(True translation)

(Signed) J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor.

Dated 29th July 1852.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 30th ultimo, forwarding copy and translation of a Proclamation which you contemplated issuing, on the subject of the excess in the number of the male over the female sex of the Jhareeja population of the Pahlunpoor districts.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe, that the orders for holding inquests on the death of female infants, and transmission of reports on every occurrence of sickness, contained in your Proclamation, must entail on the parents

considerable trouble and annoyance, while it is considered by Government of much importance that the preservation of daughters should involve as little burden as may be indispensable.

3. I am instructed to request that you will ascertain what arrangements are adopted in Katteewar, and, assimilating the proposed Proclamation as far as local circumstances may allow to that in that province, you will submit it to Government for approval.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1852.

Extract, para. 5, from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 12th January, No. 2 of 1853.

Para. 5. We are of opinion with Major Keily, that the precautionary measures against infanticide which are adopted in Katteewar, should be extended to the Pahlunpoor districts. In particular it is essential that the births and deaths of female children should be reported.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor.

Dated 23rd March 1853.

SIR,—With reference to my letter dated the 29th July last, on the subject of female infanticide, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit, for your information, an extract, para. 5, from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 2, dated the 12th January last, and to inform you that Government awaits your further communication consequent on the instructions contained in my letter above quoted.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1853.

From Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor,

To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 11th April 1853.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, Census of the Jhareeja population under this Superintendency for the year 1852.

2. When contrasted with the last Returns, the present show an increase of five in the number of females under twenty years of age. Twenty-nine females of all ages have died during 1852, but of this number two* only were of an age to excite suspicion. The number of females less than males under twenty years of age is eighty-two.

7 from fifty-five to seventy-two years' age died of fever.
1 of forty-eight years' age died of fever and inflammation of the stomach.
2 of forty-seven years' age died of fever.
1 of forty years' age died of ditto.
1 of forty years' age died of fever and inflammation of the stomach, eight days after the birth of a daughter.
1 of twenty-five years' age died of fever.
1 of twenty-four years' age died of ditto.
1 of seventeen years' age died of fever and inflammation of the stomach.
7 from one to seven years' age died of small-pox.
3 of two years' age died of fever.
1 of one year of age died of fever and cough.
1 of ten months died of fever and convulsions.
*1 of two months died of fever.
*1 of fifteen days died from the want of nourishment; her mother died eight days after her birth.

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3. In compliance with the instructions of Government conveyed in your letter under date 29th July last, a reference was made to Lieutenant Colonel Lang, who forwarded a summary of the steps now taken by the Censors employed in the Province of Katteewar, also copy of the Nowanuggur engagement (in Guzerathee) for the suppression of the crime in that Talooka. From the above I find that the custom in Katteewar is, that on a child falling seriously ill, information thereof is given to the Chief of the Talooka, who immediately communicates the intelligence to the Infanticide Karkoon, but in the event of the child's death occurring prior to his arrival, the child to be shown to the Patel of the village, and the cause of death ascertained. In the event of the child dying after the arrival of the Mehta, a Punchayet is to be assembled by him for the same purpose. It will be seen from this, that the degree of interference I purposed exercising, was not more than was and is now exercised in Katteewar, and if this amount of supervision was not offensive to the Chiefs there, there could of course be no reason why the petty Chiefs of Santulpoor should object to the arrangement, or feel aggrieved by the establishment of the same system.

4. None of the Chiefs here have entered into any engagements with Government for the suppression of the crime, and I imagine that neither Nathajee nor Shamut Sing, the two principal Chiefs of Santulpoor, would hesitate to sign the same engagement as the Chief of Nowanuggur has. Should Government approve of this, I would respectfully crave permission to postpone taking any measures until the commencement of the next cold weather, when I shall be in the neighbourhood of Santulpoor, and where I can assemble the heads of the tribes, and endeavour, with their consent, to adopt similar measures with those in force in Katteewar for the suppression of the crime. Both Chiefs were absent in Kutch when I was in the

neighbourhood this season, and I was in consequence unable to effect any arrangement.

5. No case of infanticide has been brought to my notice by the Mehta in charge, who is well acquainted with the sentiments of Government, and would not fail to communicate any event of this sort.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency Office, 11th April 1853.

No. 1.—*Census of the Jhareeja Population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for the Year* A. D. 1852.

No.	Names of Talookas.	MALES. A. D. 1852.												FEMALES. A. D. 1852.														
		Total for the year ending 1851.	Born.	Omitted in the Table for last year.	Returned from abroad.	Total.	Deduct.			Balance.			Increase.	Decrease.	Total end of 1851.	Born.	Omitted in the Table for last year.	Returned from abroad.	Arrived by marriage.	Total.	Deduct.						Balance.	Increase.	Decrease.
							Died.	Left the country.	Total.	Above 16 years of age.	Under ditto.	Total.									Born and died.	Died.	Left the country.	Left do. by marriage.	Omitted.	Total.			
1	Santulpoor ..	319	16	2	..	337	17	..	17	185	135	320	18	17	244	7	1	..	1	253	..	12	..	3	..	15	238	9	15
2	Charchut	204	13	1	..	218	11	..	11	118	89	207	14	11	185	13	2	..	9	209	4	13	..	4	..	21	188	24	21
3	Thurad.....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	..	1
	Total..	525	29	3	..	557	28	..	28	305	224	529	32	28	438	20	3	..	10	471	4	25	..	7	1	37	434	33	37

No. 2.—*Abstract of the Census of the Jhareeja Population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for the Year* A. D. 1852.

No.	Names of Talookas.	Of all Ages.				Under 20 years.				Total of Males deceased in 1852.	Ditto of Females ditto ditto.	No. of Jhareejas having 1 daughter alive.	No. of ditto having 2 ditto ditto.	No. of ditto having 3 ditto ditto.	No. of ditto having 4 ditto ditto.	No. of ditto having 5 ditto ditto.	Remarks.
		Total of Males.	Ditto of Females.	Excess of Males.	Ditto of Females.	Total of Males.	Ditto of Females.	Excess of Males.	Ditto of Females.								
1	Santulpoor..	153	138	15	..	167	100	67	..	17	12	27	4	8	1	1	* Small-pox prevalent in the Santulpoor and Charchut districts.
2	Charchut ..	94	96	..	2	113	92	21	..	11	17	24	13	6	1	..	
3	Thurad	2	2	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
	Total..	249	236	15	2	280	198	88	6	28	*29	52	17	14	3	1	

No. 3.—*Statement showing the Number and Age of the Jhareeja Population under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, for the Year* A. D. 1852.

	Aged																																					Total.
	75	70	65	60	55	50	48	45	42	41	40	35	32	30	28	25	24	22	20	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Males	3	8	3	13	14	12	8	10	5	1	12	15	22	19	33	16	25	30	21	14	21	9	8	16	6	8	15	8	14	15	13	14	17	13	16	21	31	529
Females.. Married	..	1	1	4	3	6	7	3	7	1	7	16	8	8	26	13	21	24	23	11	4	4	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
Females.. Widows	1	11	1	15	9	5	6	2	2	2	10	2	4	1	4	1	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Females.. Betrothed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	3	5	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	24
Females.. Unmarried	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	3	1	2	3	2	9	1	9	11	11	16	14	11	17	121
Total Females	1	12	2	19	12	11	13	5	9	3	17	18	12	9	30	14	22	27	24	12	9	8	13	5	4	8	5	3	10	2	12	12	13	16	14	11	17	434
Grand Total	4	20	5	32	26	23	21	15	14	4	29	33	34	28	63	30	47	57	45	26	30	17	21	21	10	16	20	11	24	17	25	26	30	29	30	32	48	963

(Signed) J. R. KEILY,
Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency Office, 11th April 1853.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,
To Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

Dated 5th October 1853.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th April last.

2. In reply, I am desired, with reference to the 4th para. of your letter, to request that you will endeavour, during the next cold season, to induce the Jhareeja Chiefs under your Superintendency to agree to the introduction of the same measures for the suppression of infanticide as those which are in force in Katteewar.

3. The intimation contained in the last para. of your letter, that there is reason to believe no case of infanticide occurred in the Pahlunpoor districts during the year of report, is satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1853.

From Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor,
To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 19th November 1853.

SIR,—With reference to the 2nd para. of your letter of the 5th October 1853, I have the honour to forward translation of an engagement entered into by the Jhareeja* Chiefs of Santulpoor and Charchut, together with all their Bhayad and dependants, engaging to preserve the lives of their daughters, and binding themselves in perpetuity to abide by the conditions specified in the writing, which are in accordance with the measures in force in Katteewar for the suppression of the crime of infanticide.

2. For the due fulfilment of the terms of the above engagement, security has been given by all. But in justice to the Jhareejas, I am bound to say, that they were most willing to enter into the engagement, freely admitting the sinfulness of the act, and the good motives of Government in requiring this engagement to preserve the lives of their daughters.

3. As there is no fund here to assist indigent Jhareejas in marrying their daughters as in Katteewar, no allusion has been made to any pecuniary aid from Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency Office, 19th November 1853.

* Jhareeja Shamut Sing wulud Kalian Sing and Nathajee wulud Hajajee, of Santulpoor, and Amur Sing wulud Purtap Sing and Akheraj wulud Dewajee, of Charchut, &c.

Agreement entered into by the Jhareeja Chiefs of Santulpoor and Charchut with Major J. R. Keily, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, for the Suppression of the crime of Female Infanticide within their Districts, dated the 18th June and 15th August 1853.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having remarked that since the year 1846 the females of the Jhareeja tribe, under twenty years of age, continue to be much less in number than those of the male sex under that age, and required information on this subject; and we having been requested by you to enter into an engagement for the purpose of saving our female children, similar to the engagement entered into by the Jam of Nowanuggur on the 25th of February 1812;

We write to say, that we well know that it is a great sin to kill an infant, and that the murderer thereof will go to the deepest hell, for so it is written in the Shastre: this we know. Moreover, the Sirkar has sent us books on the subject of infanticide, in which there are many quotations from the Shastre to the effect that there is no sin equal to killing a female infant. No one therefore should be guilty of this sin, but should save his infant daughter: this is true religion, and we therefore willingly agree to the following arrangements for the preservation of our infant daughters, which are to be binding on us for ever, viz:—

I. Every Jhareeja living in Santulpoor and Charchut, to whom a daughter may be born, shall immediately give information to the Karkoon belonging to his district, who will enter the child in the list kept by him, from which the yearly returns are framed. The number of births which have occurred during the year, will, with ease, be ascertained by these means.

II. In the event of any Jhareeja's daughter dying, information is to be given to the Karkoon in charge of the district, who will make every proper inquiry into the cause of the death, and enter the cause of death in the list.

III. Should any female infant of tender age die, its body is to be shown to four of the most respectable people of the village, but of different castes, and the cause of death must be ascertained, as far as possible, and stated in the proceedings of the inquest, which must be sent to the Government Karkoon, after which the body may be buried: without this precaution the body must not be buried. No Jhareejas are to be allowed to assemble on the Punchayet.

IV. Should any Jhareeja's infant daughter fall ill, information must be given to the Government District Karkoon, and the cause of the illness mentioned to the Karkoon, that it may be noted by him in his list.

V. In the event of any female infant dying, and being buried without acquainting the Government Karkoon and assembling a Punchayet to ascertain the cause of its death, then the party guilty of the infringement of this agreement shall submit to such punishment as Government may decide.

VI. As above written, we will abide, and make no dispute hereon. Whoever shall offend and plead ignorance of the above engagement as an excuse to escape punishment, he must not be listened to, as all have been made well acquainted with the contents of this engagement.

VII. In the event of the Government Karkoon being engaged in other business elsewhere, and unable to attend, then the chief of the horsemen on the Thana will be consulted, and every thing arranged through him.

In this way we have, of our free will and consent, and being in possession of all our faculties, entered into the above engagement, and we have given, as perpetual security for the due fulfilment of the above writing, the undermentioned, viz. Barote Puttoo Sut Meta wulud Jussa, Swamees Ruttonghur Sut Manghur, Tejghur wulud Mullooghur, Gudvee Hurreesing Sut Amra wulud Veerma, Bramins Pachun wulud Kana, Gora wulud Kana, Gudvee Poonja Sut, Rabeer wulud Davaet, Bramin Nanjee wulud Mugga, Purmar Runmull wulud Kesserjee, Waghela Veerum wulud Mala, Bramin Gungaram wulud Roora, Bramin Bhakur wulud Jewna, Bramin Jetta wulud Dana, Swamee Gungaghur wulud Manghur, and Kapree Samut wulud Ramsing.

NAMES OF JHAREEJAS AND VILLAGES.			NAMES OF SECURITY.
			We do hereby state that we shall abide, and cause the Jhareejas to abide also, by the above writing, and we ourselves shall be answerable for it.
		Santulpoor.	
1.	(Signed)	Shamut Sing wulud Kalian Sing	Barote Puttoo Sut Meta wulud Jussa, of Santulpoor.
2.	„	Nathajee wulud Hajajee	
3.	„	Purtapsing wulud Banajee ..	Swamee Ruttonghur Sut Manghur and Tejghur wulud Mullooghur, of Jakotra.
4.	„	Panchajee *wulud Mulloojee* ..	Gudvee Hurreesing Sut Amra wulud Veerma, of Charunka.
5.	„	Megrajee wulud Bavajee	
6.	„	Hurbunjee wulud Wursajee ..	
7.	„	Pragjee	
8.	„	Puttoojee Jessajee	
9.	„	Veerumjee Hukajee	
10.	„	Nathajee Ragajee	
11.	„	Kessurjee Ladajee	

12.	(Signed)	Dadajee Vunnajee	
13.	„	Dadajee Amrajee.....	
14.	„	Urjunjee Govajee	
15.	„	Khetajee Khengarjee	
16.	„	Dajee Khetajee	Bramin Pachun and Gora wulud Kana, of Dantrana.
17.	„	Bapjee Dujjoojee	
18.	„	Koombhajee Dujjoojee	
19.	„	Pathoojee Nathajee	
20.	„	Adeybhan Nathajee	
21.	„	Soojajee Ramsingjee	
22.	„	Julloojee Dosajee	
23.	„	Hujjajee Pachanjee	
24.	„	Khengarjee Urjunjee	
25.	„	Veesajee Sojajee.....	
26.	„	Samutjee Megrajee	
27.	„	Halajee Dongurjee	
28.	„	Jeysingjee Messjee	
29.	„	Gopalljee Opajee.....	
30.	„	Megrajee Mandunjee	
31.	„	Bhowsingjee Puttajee.....	
32.	„	Purtapsing Merejee	
33.	„	Rajmuljee Kakabhoy	
		Peepralla.	
34.	„	Mansingjee wulud Moolnajee..	Swamee Ruttonghur Sut Manghur and Tejghur wulud Mullooghur, of Jakotra.
35.	„	Megrajee Panchajee	
36.	„	Amrajee Poonjajee.....	
37.	„	Hurreesing Kakajee	
		Modotra.	
38.	„	Sugramjee Wukutsing	Do. do. do.
		Bakotra.	
39.	„	Gorjee Ruttunsing	Do. do. do.
40.	„	Dosajee Ladajee	
41.	„	Rawsingjee Ladajee	
42.	„	Kessurjee Ladajee	
		Jakotra.	
43.	„	Tejmaljee Dajee	Do. do. do.
		Charunka.	
44.	„	Mulloojee Soojajee	Gudvee Hurree Sing Sut Amra wulud Veerma, of Charunka.
45.	„	Kessurjee Ruttunjee	
46.	„	Godurjee Mansingjee.....	
47.	„	Koombhajee Jussajee.....	

Dantrana.

48.	(Signed) Vurmajee Jettajee	Bramin Pachan and Gora wulud Kana, of Dantrana.	
49.	„ Shamutsing Jettajee		

Waoana.

50.	„ Morejee Nathajee	Do.	do.	do.
51.	„ Kessurjee Meroojee			
52.	„ Pubjee Hameerjee			
53.	„ Chandajee Hameerjee			
54.	„ Kanajee Messjee			
55.	„ Kakabhoy Megrajee			
56.	„ Jethejee Megrajee			
57.	„ Mulloojee Dewajee			
58.	„ Shamutjee Dewajee			
59.	„ Dujjoojee Sadaljee			

Ayewar.

60.	„ Ruttunjee Urjunjee	Do.	do.	do.
61.	„ Bavajee Pachanjee			

Purr.

62.	„ Bhemjee Jewanjee	Do.	do.	do.
63.	„ Khemajee Kessurjee			
64.	„ Kalianjee Hurbhumjee			
65.	„ Megrajee Hurbhumjee			
66.	„ Anundsing Nathajee			
67.	„ Bhoojrajee Sublajee			
68.	„ Dajjoojee Sowajee			
69.	„ Mandjee Kessowjee			
70.	„ Mulloojee Rydhunjee			
71.	„ Jeysingjee Rydhunjee			
72.	„ Megrajee Raghojee			
73.	„ Soonduljee Ravuljee			
74.	„ Jeysing Waghjee			
75.	„ Gujjoojee Munnorjee			
76.	„ Chandajee Sahibjee			

Babra.

77.	„ Reynajee Khetajee	Gudvee Poonja Sut Rajveer wulud Davart, of Babra.	
78.	„ Mulloojee Khetajee		
79.	„ Bhuggoojee Dujjoojee		
80.	„ Ruttunjee Jeysingjee		
81.	„ Bawajee Juggajee		
82.	„ Dajee Umrajee		

83.	(Signed)	Hajajee Halajee.....	
84.	„	Khemajee Kessurjee	
85.	„	Bhojrajee Dullajee	
86.	„	Wursajee Waghjee.....	
		Bawurda.	
87.	„	Deysurjee Rymuljee	Gudvee Poonja Sut Rajveer wulud Davart, of Babra.
		Sonet.	
88.	„	Amurjee Purtapsing	Bramin Nanjee wulud Mugga, of Sonet.
89.	„	Dewajee and Narunjee wulud Ponjajee	
90.	„	Sowrajee Pachanjee	
91.	„	Jalumsing Manjee	
92.	„	Hemrajee Khemajee	
		Chalera.	
93.	„	Rajsing Adesing.....	Do. do. do.
94.	„	Lukhjee Adesing.....	
95.	„	Jamjee Adesing	
96.	„	Bhugjee Adesing	
		Judjam.	
97.	„	Dajjoojee Morewajee.....	Purmar Runmuljee wulud Kessurjee, of Phonglee.
98.	„	Kyajee Rybhanjee	
99.	„	Mugjee Dewajee.....	
100.	„	Huddoojee Veerajee	
101.	„	Bhaeejee Uddajee	
		Wurnosurree.	
102.	„	Bhugjee Pachanjee.....	Waghela Veeram wulud Moola, of Wurnosurree.
		Limboanee.	
103.	„	Akheraj Dewajee	Bramin Gungaram wulud Roora, of Nowapoora.
104.	„	Bhowsing Wuktajee	
105.	„	Jeysingjee Gomansing	
106.	„	Jeytajee Manajee	
107.	„	Jeymuljee Jowansingjee.....	
		Mussalee.	
108.	„	Bhowsingjee Dewajee	Bramin Bhakur wulud Jewun, of Mussalee.
109.	„	Tejmaljee Jeythajee	
110.	„	Jalumsing Mandunjee	
111.	„	Tymuljee Panchajee	
112.	„	Kanajee Bawajee	

Mussalee.

113.	(Signed)	Bhemajee Kanduljee.....	Bramin Bhakur wulud Jewun, of Mussalee.
114.	„	Ambajee Kanduljee.....	
115.	„	Dewajee Mugjee.....	
116.	„	Bhojrajee Bhugjee	
117.	„	Kursunjee Jeynajee.....	
118.	„	Jorejee Veerumjee	
119.	„	Waghjee Veerumjee	
120.	„	Mudjee Veerumjee	
121.	„	Noghunjee Veerumjee	
122.	„	Anundsing Ramsing	

Kelana.

123.	„	Ruttunsing Bhakursee	*Bramin Jetta wulud Dana, of* Kelana.
124.	„	Ranajee Dewajee	
125.	„	Khemajee Bhowanjee.....	
126.	„	Phoolajee Hurreesing.....	
127.	„	Muddarsing Dujjujee.....	
128.	„	Malajee Kessurjee	
129.	„	Bhoputsing	
130.	„	Urjunjee Akheraj	
131.	„	Jewanjee Ameerjee.....	
132.	„	Sugramjee Abheraj.....	
133.	„	Hathee Dansing	
134.	„	Jorejee Dansing	
135.	„	Dhunnajee Hatajee.....	
136.	„	Poojajee Jeynajee	
137.	„	Bunnajee Dewajee	
138.	„	Kurthurjee Hurbhunjee.....	
139.	„	Panchajee Waghjee	
140.	„	Suttajee Khungarjee.....	
141.	„	Ubbhajee Waghjee.....	
142.	„	Bhawajee Khungarjee.....	

Grechana.

143.	„	Bhemajee Ryajee	Swamee Gungaghur wulud Manghur, of Grechana.
144.	„	Dujjajee wulud Naghunjee....	
145.	„	Ummersing wulud Desuljee ..	
146.	„	Jewajee Dhunnajee.....	
147.	„	Ragojee Pachanjee.....	
148.	„	Malajee Purtapsing	

Boroo.

149.	(Signed)	Hurbhumjee Kessurjee.....	Kapree Shamut wulud Ramsing, of Boroo.
150.	„	Bhemjee Merejee	
151.	„	Tymaljee Rydhunjee	
152.	„	Jalimsing Wajeraj	
153.	„	Pachanjee Bhanajee	

(True translation)
(Signed) J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,
To Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

Dated 12th January 1854.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with enclosures, dated the 19th November 1853.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that the conclusion of the engagement against the practice of infanticide by the Jhareejas of the Santulpoor and Charchut Talookas, is highly satisfactory to Government.

3. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council requests that you will give every publicity to this engagement, and desires me to state, that your zeal renders it unnecessary for Government to issue further instructions to you.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1854.

From Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor,
To H. L. ANDERSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 24th February 1855.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 18th November 1854, forwarding an extract,* para. 7, from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 25, dated 20th September 1854, and requesting me to report on the point noticed at the close of the above para.

* *Extract, para. 7, from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 20th September, No. 25 of* 1854.

Para. 7. The engagement entered into by the Jhareeja Chiefs of Santulpoor and Charchut, together with all their Bhayad and dependents, to preserve the lives of their daughters, and adopt measures similar to those in force in Katteewar, is satisfactory. We presume that there are other Jhareeja Chiefs under the Pahlunpoor Superintendency, and that similar engagements will be taken from them.

In reply, I beg to forward the accompanying agreement entered into with me by the Jhareejas noted in the margin to preserve the lives of their daughters, and beg to report, for the information of Government and the Honorable the Court of Directors, that there are now no Rajpoots of this class in the districts under my control who have not signed a similar engagement.

Kulljee wulud Varajee, of Thurad.
Guzajee wulud Bhanjee, of Charda.
Soorajee wulud Moorvajee, of Guda.
Puthoojee wulud Kanjee, of ditto.
Puchanjee wulud Akhayraj, of ditto.
Veersuljee wulud Megjee, of ditto.
Rovajee wulud Kursunjee, of ditto.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency Office, Camp at Reodur, 24th February 1855.

Agreement entered into by Jhareejas Kulljee wulud Varajee of Thurad, Guzajee wulud Bhanjee of Charda, Thurad Talooka, and Jhareejas Soorajee wulud Moorvajee, Puthoojee wulud Kanjee, Puchanjee wulud Akhayraj, Veersuljee wulud Megjee, and Rovajee wulud Kursunjee, of Guda, Warye Talooka, with Major J. R. Keily, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, for the Suppression of the crime of Female Infanticide within their Districts, dated 3rd May 1854, *and 11th February* 1855.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having remarked that since the year 1846 the females of the Jhareeja tribe, under twenty years of age, continue to be much less in number than those of the male sex under that age, and required information on this subject; and we, having been requested by you to enter into an engagement for the purpose of saving our female children, similar to the engagement entered into by the Jam of Nowanuggur on the 25th of February 1812;

We write to say, that we well know that it is a great sin to kill an infant, and that the murderer thereof will go to the deepest hell, for so it is written in the Shastre: this we know. Moreover, the Sirkar has sent us books on the subject of infanticide, in which there are many quotations from the Shastre, to the effect that there is no sin equal to killing a female infant. No one, therefore, should be guilty of this sin, but should save his infant daughter. This is true religion, and we therefore willingly agree to the following arrangements for the preservation of our infant daughters, which are to be binding on us for ever, viz:—

I. Every Jhareeja living in Thurad, Charda in the Thurad Talooka, and Guda in the Warye Talooka, to whom a daughter may be born, shall immediately give information to the Karkoon belonging to his district, who

will enter the child in the list kept by him from which the yearly Returns are framed. The number of births which have occurred during the year will with ease be ascertained by these means.

II. In the event of any Jhareeja's daughter dying, information is to be given to the Karkoon in charge of the district, who will make every proper inquiry into the cause of the death, and enter the cause of death in the list.

III. Should any female infant of tender age die, its body is to be shown to four of the most respectable people of the village, but of different castes, and the cause of the death must be ascertained, as far as possible, and stated in the proceedings of the inquest, which must be sent to the Government Karkoon, after which the body may be buried. Without this precaution, the body must not be buried. No Jhareejas are to be allowed to assemble on the Punchayet.

IV. Should any Jhareeja's infant daughter fall ill, information must be given to the Government District Karkoon, and the cause of the illness mentioned to the Karkoon, that it may be noted by him in his list.

V. In the event of any female infant dying, and being buried without acquainting the Government Karkoon and assembling a Punchayet to ascertain the cause of its death, then the party guilty of the infringement of this agreement shall submit to such punishment as Government may decide.

VI. As above written, we will abide, and make no dispute hereon. Whoever shall offend, and plead ignorance of the above engagement as an excuse to escape punishment, he must not be listened to, as all have been made well acquainted with the contents of this engagement.

VII. In the event of the Government Karkoon being engaged in other business elsewhere, and unable to attend, then the chief of the horsemen on the Thana will be consulted, and everything arranged through him.

In this way, we have of our free will and consent, and being in possession of all our faculties, entered into the above engagement, and we have given as perpetual security for the due fulfilment of the above writing, the undermentioned, viz. Bramins Issur wulud Pancha, Teza wulud Davun, and Waghela Jorajee wulud Veerajee.

NAMES OF JHAREEJAS AND VILLAGES.	NAMES OF SECURITY.
	We do hereby state that we shall abide, and cause the Jhareejas to abide also, by the above writing, and we ourselves shall be answerable for it.
Thurad.	
1. (Signed) Kulljee wulud Varajee	Bramin Issur wulud Pancha, of Vamee in Thurad.

Charda.

2. (Signed) Guzajee wulud Bhanjee .... { Bramin Teza wulud Davun, of Charda in Thurad.

Guda in Warye.

3. „ Soorajee wulud Moorvajee ....
4. „ Puttoojee wulud Kanjee .....
5. „ Puchanjee wulud Akhayraj....
6. „ Veersuljee wulud Megjee.....
7. „ Rovajee wulud Kursunjee .... } Waghela Jorajee wulud Veerajee, of Guda in Warye.

(True translation)
(Signed) J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From H. L. ANDERSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

Dated 10*th March* 1855.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th ultimo, submitting translation of an agreement entered into with you by the Jhareejas therein named for the preservation of their daughters' lives, and in reply to inform you, that the statement at the close of that communication is very satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10*th March* 1855.

From Major J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor,

To H. L. ANDERSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 16*th February* 1856.

SIR,—With reference to the last para. of my Annual Report on the Revenue affairs of the Pahlunpoor State for the year 1854-55, I have the honour to submit the Return therein promised.

2. A number of Mehtas have been specially employed for the last three and a half months in obtaining correct information as to the number of births and deaths during the past year, and the amount of population; and I am assured by the Dewan, that the information now submitted may be fully depended on.

3. The aggregate of males and females of all ages amounts to 1,81,108; the deaths to 3,271, of which 1,414 belong to the female sex. The female births exceed the male births by 170, but this Return shows that the males of all ages are 11,820 in excess of the females.

4. The total amount of population for the preceding year, 1853-54, inserted at the foot of the present Return, is taken from the amended Return made in September last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency Office, 16th February 1856.

Statistical Return of the Pahlunpoor Districts and its Dependencies for Sumvut 1911, A. D. 1854-55.

Districts.	Population.						Total.	Towns and Villages.	Houses and Shops, &c.	Horses.	Remarks.
	Adults.		Children.								
	Males.	Females.	Males from 1 to 16 years of age.	Females from 1 to 12 years of age.	Males born during the year.	Females born during the year.					
City of Pahlunpoor.....	5,127	5,632	3,474	2,603	413	370	17,619	1	5,535	615	
Dhander Purguna	28,211	25,802	21,508	17,190	1,947	2,008	96,666	191	19,207	518	
Deesa ditto	11,898	9,912	7,447	6,428	1,257	1,373	38,315	104	7,981	352	
Dhuneyra ditto	4,060	3,646	2,925	2,297	492	545	13,965	52	2,528	91	
Talookas Dantawara, Panthawara, &c. ..	4,074	3,892	3,273	2,605	358	341	14,543	57	2,991	116	
Total....	53,370	48,884	38,627	31,123	4,467	4,637	1,81,108	405	38,242	1,692	
Census of preceding year	54,584	49,078	36,150	29,372	4,135	3,971	1,77,290	399	38,012	1,584	

(Signed) J. R. KEILY,
Political Superintendent.

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